

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

SEE PAGE 20

RUSSIA'S GOLDEN BULLETS

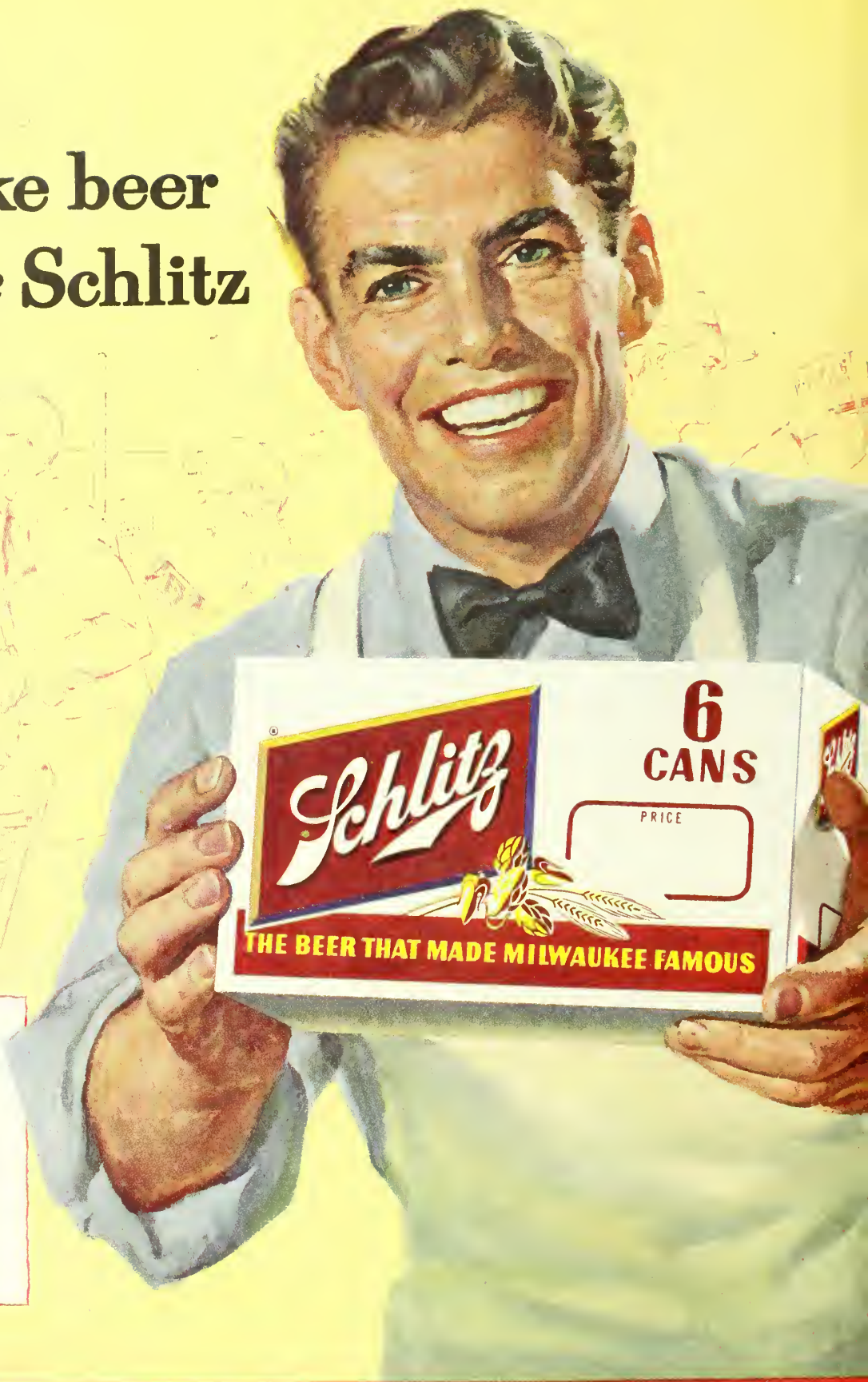
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SEPTEMBER 1954



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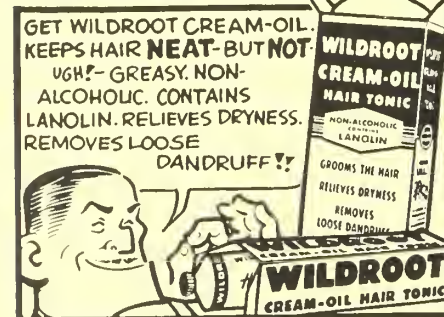
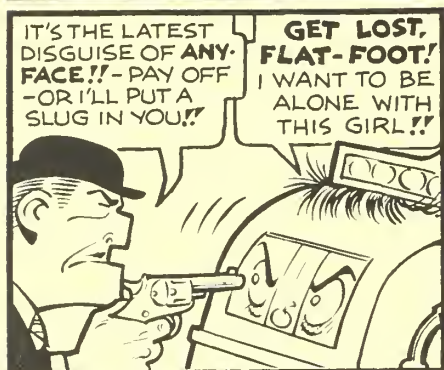
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Vol. 57 No. 3, September 1954

THE AMERICAN

LEGION

MAGAZINE

LEGION



Cover by Frank McCarthy

Contents for September, 1954

AN EYE ON THE DIPPER (fiction) by Paul R. Milton.....	11
THE LESSON WAS LEARNED THE HARD WAY.	
ARE YOU GOING TO GET A PENSION? by Patricia L. Pitzele.....	14
AMERICAN BUSINESS IS THINKING OF YOUR OLD AGE.	
DOPE FROM RED CHINA by Rodney Gilbert.....	16
MAO WOULD LIKE TO DO A BIG BUSINESS IN THIS COMMODITY.	
MORE COMPETITION FOR THE BIG THREE by James C. Jones.....	18
THINGS MAY BE DIFFERENT IN THE AUTO BUSINESS NEXT YEAR.	
RUSSIA'S GOLDEN BULLETS by Victor Lasky.....	20
THE REDS KNOW WHAT SOME PEOPLE WILL DO FOR MONEY.	
MONEY BY MAIL by Robert A. Baker.....	22
WHAT'S BEHIND THE FANTASTIC GROWTH OF MAIL ORDER SELLING.	
HUNTING FOR BETTER HUNTING by Jack Denton Scott.....	24
HOW TO PICK THE BRAINS OF EXPERTS.	

NEWS OF THE LEGION..... 29

Features

SOUND OFF!.....	4	PRODUCTS PARADE ..	8	NEWSLETTER	27
EDITOR'S CORNER ..	6	ROD AND GUN CLUB ..	26	PARTING SHOTS ..	64

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WHY AMERICAN BOYS?

Sir: What is wrong with the 750,000 men that Chiang Kai-shek has on Formosa? They want to fight, but who in our present administration is keeping them bottled up just as Acheson did in the Truman regime? Why are American boys always the victims? Chiang offered his army to fight the Koreans but, oh no, our leaders sent more than 30,000 Americans to their death because some circles opposed the Chinese leader who has so much reason to hate the Red Chinese. Certainly what this country needs is an all-out investigation of something pretty rotten in the highest circles.

John J. Anderson
New York City

HELP POOR NEHRU

Sir: Not long ago India demanded another billion dollars to keep her starving, rapid-breeding hordes from going communistic! (The old familiar blackmail.) Blackmailers are supposed to desist when their victims have no more money. Our national debt is now \$270 billion.

Hazel Ruth
Lima, Ohio

HIGHLY ENDORSED

Sir: In reference to an editorial comment in the July issue on the sale of Elmer Davis' latest book, the following information may explain why it's near the top of best-seller lists. Henry Steele Commager's latest will soon keep it company. The leading article in the May issue of *Masses and Mainstream*, a communist monthly for so-called intellectuals, instructs the reds to do all in their power to further the circulation of four books, including Davis' *But We Were Born Free* and Commager's *Freedom, Loyalty, Dissent*. Herbert Aptheker, author of the piece and veteran theoretician of Marxism-Leninism, praises these works for their "passionately expressed abhorrence for the repressive character of McCarthyism" not to mention its "vulgarity" and "brutality."

Harold K. Johnson
Menominee, Mich.

SARCASM?

Sir: Reading the papers and listening to the radio, I am very happy to learn that communism is no longer a problem here in the U.S.A. Thanks to our

fighting administrations, Democrat and Republican, the communists have been stopped cold. They've all been kicked out of the government, including of course the Army, our radar research centers, atomic bomb plants, etc. There isn't even a pink left in our schools and colleges, let alone a red. In show business, including radio and television, there aren't any communists or pro-communists and furthermore there never were any. The same thing goes for our churches. Unfortunately, things aren't quite so good abroad. There are still a few communists left in Indochina, and until we let Mao Tse-tung into the United Nations there will be a few reds in China. But probably the worst spot is still Soviet Russia, where we understand there are still a lot of communists who went underground on Stalin's death. However, I'm sure that Malenkov is doing as effective a job, rooting them out as our own leaders are, so it's about time we stopped worrying about this so-called communist menace. It's nothing but an hallucination.

S. Simon
New York City

WAR PROSPERITY

Sir: Just finished reading the letter in *Sound Off* for July by Ross Rajotte complaining that he was only working four days a week and getting a nickel an hour less. Just how stupid can one person get? He talks about security and prosperity but he doesn't mention that that prosperity was fake, since the boom was based on WWII.

Emil Hassel
Edwardsville, Ill.

Sir: Ross Rajotte has my sympathy. He forgets that our young men were killed and maimed all over this world to make this Democratic prosperity.

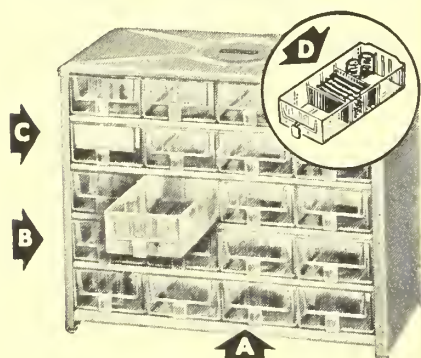
George C. Andrews
Beloit, Wisc.

Sir: In reply to Ross Rajotte, how many of the 20 years of prosperity were war years? I prefer shorter work weeks to "police actions."

Fredrick E. Brink
Titusville, Pa.

Sir: That letter from Ross Rajotte makes me hotter than the cup of coffee I was drinking. Not all Democrats are like him, thank God, wanting war and more war and a big paycheck.

Name Withheld
Benicia, Calif.



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Sir: Rajotte blames the Republicans for his four-day week and five cents an hour pay cut. I would rather go back to corn bread and beans than to have wars and blood money. Here's hoping we don't have to blame a war on the Republicans or the Democrats either again.

Harlan Hutchins, Jr.
Martinsville, Ill.

BRAZEN?

Sir: According to the *New York Herald Tribune* of June 29th William G. Carr, executive secretary of the National Education Association, spoke at the opening session of a special series of seven meetings on "Education and the United Nations" sponsored by the U.N. and the N.E.A. In the course of his remarks Mr. Carr is quoted as saying "It is patriotism in the United States to speak for, and to teach about, the United Nations," and "pledged that the nation's teachers will continue to do so." Could anything more than this brazen utterance be needed to confirm the fact that the N.E.A. believes that it, and not the States and the local school boards, is to decide what is to be taught in our schools? I can think of no more controversial issue at present than this whole United Nations setup, with the Republican and Democratic leaders in the Senate urging our withdrawal from the U.N. if Red China is admitted to membership. And yet in the variety of newspapers, magazines and circular matter that crosses my reading table I have not seen a word to challenge this impudent "promise" to deliver our teachers and their teachings to the pro-U.N. advocates.

Roscoe Peacock
Naples, N. Y.

WORLD GOVERNMENT

Sir: In *Sound Off* for July, Martin T. Hutchinson asks who has a better plan than World Federalists. At least 21 States have rescinded their previous action concerning world government so this should prove there are a whole lot of reasons for not getting trapped into a World Federation which would destroy our American way of life.

Waldo I. Nichols
Danielson, Conn.

Sir: World Federalists may have some strong points but there are some other points that should receive consideration in any realistic appraisal. (1) Almost half the world that is to form this Federation is under communist domination. (2) Communism considers war a legitimate means for accomplishing its avowed purpose—world domination. (3) It is the fuzzy-thinking eggheads who were partially responsible for Russia's emergence from WWII as a world power that are

now most vehement in support of World Federation.

Warren C. Haag
Batb, N. Y.

DANGER AT HOME

Sir: We have some 25,000 communists plus unknown reserves in our country who should be on trial. In my opinion 25,000 commies here are more dangerous to our country than 10 million who are 4,000 miles away.

A. J. Sheehey
Union City, New Jersey

Sir: The fifth column on Madison Avenue (New York City) is a greater menace to this nation than the enemy we face on foreign soil.

J. J. Nagle
East Orange, New Jersey

Sir: The "honest" liberals and dissenters have already cost America her atomic secrets, her hydrogen secrets and her radar secrets. That is conformism to communism.

Donald G. Scott
Philadelphia, Pa.

POPPIES VS. GERANIUMS

Sir: I could hardly believe it when I saw geraniums on the cover of our May magazine for Memorial Day. What's the matter with our poppies?

Mrs. H. L. Taylor
Volga, Ia.

Sir: The men of the G.A.R. thought up the geranium idea for Memorial Day long before the poppy. This symbol of good hope is found in dry, rocky places—every place the soldiers served during the Civil War.

Name Withheld
Lynn, Mass.

WHO CENSORS WHOM?

Sir: After perusing *Who Are the Censors?* in the July issue, my faith is somewhat restored in that part of the human race who dare to print the truth—despite the vested interests and influential cliques who would gag their efforts.

C. L. Skelley (ex-USMC)
Pasadena, Calif.

Sir: Let me congratulate you for printing *Who Are the Censors?* It is the first thing of this sort that I have read in months. The author even dared to mention Senator McCarthy in a manner which was not derogatory!

Mrs. Marjorie Campbell
Dallas, Texas

Sir: I've had enough. If I have ever seen the truth distorted it's in your article *Who Are the Censors?* Keep up the trend and we can be placed along with the DAR.

William J. Burton
Bennington, Vt.

Writers must give name and address. Name withheld if requested. So many letters are being received it is not possible to promise answers. Keep your letters short. Address: *Sound Off*, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N. Y.

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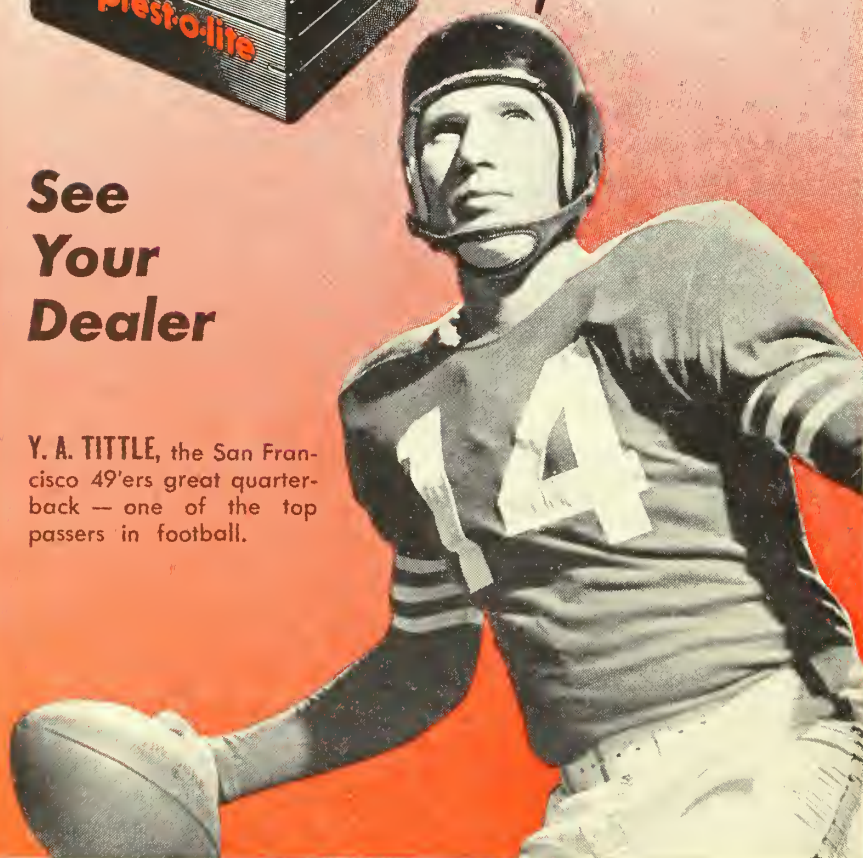


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Editor's Corner



WHO MADE GOOD?

BY NOW most Legionnaires are aware that more than 200 major league baseball players are graduates of Legion Junior Baseball. We're all very proud of that wonderful record. However, we don't think that's the entire picture of the immense amount of good that has come from our Junior Baseball program.

For instance, we can think of a lot of men who participated in this Legion program and who went on to big things in other careers besides baseball. And we like to think that the lessons these fellows learned on Legion sandlots helped them to get ahead in the game of life.

We'd like to hear from these men or from people who know about them. We're just curious to see how many top-notchers have graduated from this important Legion activity. If there are enough we might even start a club. How about making this a Post project?

THOSE BIG, BLACK CLOUDS

SOMETIME this month we hope to visit a few college campuses to see if things are as bad as they were painted by speakers at a lot of graduation exercises this year.

First of all, we want to have a look at all those black clouds. You've heard of the black clouds, of course, since virtually every commencement speaker described them in horrible detail. Seems that these black clouds have settled down on every campus. Ordinarily that wouldn't be so bad since many students and professors live in a fog anyway, but these black clouds are different.

Like some strange thing you find in science fiction, these clouds ooze fear, and this has rubbed off on faculty members who go around shivering and shaking, afraid to open their mouths and afraid even to join the faculty club for fear of being called subversive.

The big fear, however, is that someday their campuses will be invaded by Congressmen and Senators, armed with frightening weapons that destroy academic freedom. The professors know what these horrid investigators can do because they've seen how other professors have been turned by them into pathetic, sub-human creatures able to babble only such gibberish as "Fifth Amendment, First Amendment, Fifth Amendment. . ."

It certainly is just about as bad as what might happen if flying saucers from outer space arrived on earth. Or at least that's the way it seems to one who read a lot of commencement day addresses as reported in a few metropolitan dailies.

Still, maybe we'd better check to make sure. Those commencement speakers, and those newspapers, aren't 100% trustworthy.

IGNORANCE OF THE LAW . . .

IN VIEW of what we see happening, it may be redundant to point out that certain people with a great deal of book learning are prone to pull bad boners.

Let's take the matter of guilt by association. Some of our most illustrious eggheads have tackled this subject in articles and books in which they have proved conclusively that the theory of guilt by association is un-American, unconstitutional, uncouth, unfair and underhanded.

In passing we might add that it is also mighty annoying to communists and the people who are so comradely with them.

But in trying to prove the wickedness of believing that a man is known by the company he keeps, the eggheads conveniently ignore an elementary legal fact. Here in New York State, Section 722 of the Penal Code makes it a criminal offense to knowingly consort with known criminals. Look up the law in your State and you'll probably find something like it.

In other words, if you pal around with crooks, thugs, gangsters, communists, second-story men, self-styled intellectuals, grave-robbers, professional liberals, pinks, punks or pickpockets people are likely to think you're one of the boys. At least the law takes that attitude.

Too bad the eggheads can't catch on.

\$\$\$\$\$

SOMETIMES it seems as though half the people in this country are selling things by mail to the other half. At least you'd get that impression from the bales of publicity we receive from "mail order houses." Once upon a time you could count off the names of the mail order concerns on your fingers, but today there are literally thousands of people busily selling by mail. Or trying to. And, from the number of inquiries we get, you'd think the other half was toying with the idea of getting into the act.

So, for the benefit of those who buy or sell by mail, or who are curious about this mushrooming enterprise, we offer *Money by Mail* on page 22.

TIME TO RETIRE?

AMERICAN business is doing more than you may realize to take care of employees when they get on in years and have to retire. You'll find the particulars in the article *Are You Going to Get a Pension?* on page 14. As the article points out, hundreds of thousands of American workers are currently drawing benefit checks from privately financed plans, but so rapidly is the program developing that more than ten million workers are now covered by industrial programs.

Talk of retirement reminds us that Boyd B. Stutler, long-time member of our editorial staff and a familiar figure to countless Legionnaires, has written finis to his magazine work and has returned to Charleston, W. Va. But ol' rockin' chair hasn't claimed Boyd. He is working full time and overtime on historical research and writing.

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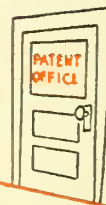
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A sampling of items which are in process of development or are coming on the market. Mention of products in no way constitutes an endorsement of them, since in most cases they are described as represented by manufacturers.

NO SMASH

Now you can foil Baby's penchant for smashing dishes by tossing them to the floor. The Plastray Corporation, Fisher Building, Detroit, has tackled this vexing problem and come up with a two-way solution. They've made a baby dish out of flexible polyethylene plastic, which is unbreakable, but just to make sure, they've made the dish with non-slip suction cups on the base. While this may be frustrating to babies it ought to make for happier mothers. The price is \$1.69.



IMPROVED SHOTGUN SHELLS

Marking the first time that plastics have been used in the manufacture of sporting ammunition, Remington Arms Company has announced a new shotgun shell which is said to be revolutionary. The new developments are built around a gas-sealing wad made of polyethylene, a tough, flexible Du Pont plastic. The wad, in the form of an H, forms the center of a new and highly efficient wad column. The plastic H wad adapts itself, under pressure, to the variations of the barrel to produce perfect gas-sealing. Because of its shock-absorbing resiliency, the new H wad column also reduces recoil.

NEW-STYLE ABRASIVE

Said to last 15 times longer than sandpaper, a new kind of abrasive is being offered by Eagle Products, Box 84-A, Meriden, Conn. Called Gritcloth, this looks like window screening but it is considerably rougher to the touch. This grittiness does the "sanding" while the removed particles of wood, metal or paint flow through the openings. A set of three sheets sells for a dollar.

SNAPPY STUFF

Now, with tablets called Pop Drops, you can make beverages that fizz just like bot-

tled soda. Available in root beer, lime-lemon and orange, they are popped into a glass of water and immediately start fizzing much like an Alka-Seltzer tablet. They contain no sugar, require no refrigeration and the price is a dollar for 18, postpaid, from Pop-Drop Beverage Co., 910 Pioneer Building, St. Paul 1, Minn.

COLORFUL PICTURES

Pictures that glow in the dark can be made by children with a new kit produced by O. F. Linck Co., Clifton, N. J., makers of a kit which contains glittering crystals in different colors and tubes containing Bakelite adhesives. The Glit'n Glo Craft kits sell for a dollar at department stores, gift stores and hobby shops.

PREVENTS TANGLING

An interesting new use for a magnet has been found by the Cord Caddy Manufacturing Co., 33 Maxwell Arcade, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Their gadget is a magnetized rubber sleeve which slides over the plug of almost any electrical appliance. This permits you to coil the wire and snap it to the metal surface of the appliance, lengthening the life of the cord and saving tempers. The Cord Caddy sells for 59¢.



MAKING A SPEECH?

If you have ever envied television speakers who can deliver their addresses by means of elaborate prompters which unroll the words as they go along, now you can obtain something similar. Only this gadget is a plastic hand-sized gadget with rollers that carry a ribbon of paper on which you can write your notes. It is so designed that you can, while holding it, keep rolling the paper so you always have important facts at your fingertips. Made by the H.E.L.P. Association, Inc., Baden, Pa., it sells for \$2.00 postpaid. Incidentally, this is a non-profit organization employing physically handicapped workers.

When writing to manufacturers concerning items described here kindly mention that you read about them in The American Legion Magazine

All the world admires

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Superposed Shotgun
Grade II

Automatic Shotgun
Standard

RUGGED as the Rockies
... SMOOTH as Silk

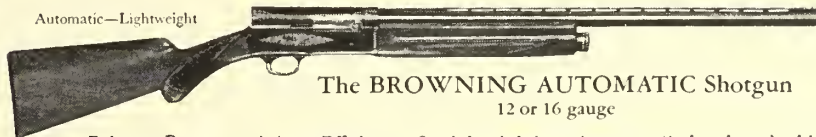
Carved solid steel designed by Browning; hand-fitted, hand-finished, hand-engraved. This means dependability for the hand, and pleasure to the eye. The great practical advantage of smooth, finely fitted parts is worth the unusual manufacturing effort: wear is minimized, function is positive. Visit a Browning dealer. Examine Browning shotguns and pistols ... Be your own judge ...



The BROWNING AUTOMATIC Pistols
.25 and .380 caliber, 9 mm

Available for the first time in U.S.A. Standard models; also Renaissance Engraved models (illustrated above). May be purchased individually or in Three Pistol sets. Individual pistols and cased sets both come in specially fitted carrying cases. Standard model prices from \$29.95 to \$74.50; cased set \$148.95. Engraved models \$75 to \$200; cased set \$390.

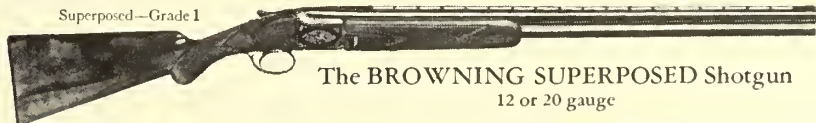
Automatic—Lightweight



The BROWNING AUTOMATIC Shotgun
12 or 16 gauge

Balance, Beauty, and Auto-Efficiency. Straight sighting plane, recoil absorber, double extractors. Five shot capacity, 12 models of different gauge, weight, barrel length, rib, and choke. All guns hand-finished, hand-fitted, hand-engraved. Prices, \$118.25 to \$153.

Superposed—Grade I



The BROWNING SUPERPOSED Shotgun
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Single selective trigger. Automatic ejectors. Two instantly available chokes with a *single sighting plane*. Any combination of six sizes of choke. Trap, Skeet and Hunting models in grades I to V. All models hand-finished, hand-fitted, hand-engraved. \$236 to \$615.

NEW! NEW! 12-gauge 3-inch Magnum Superposed model \$236. NEW! All Superposed models and grades available with 2 sets of barrels in fitted luggage case \$435 to \$800.

Prices subject to change without notice.

MADE IN BELGIUM
BROWNING ... *Finest in Firearms*

Write for Descriptive Literature—BROWNING ARMS CO., Dept. 30, St. Louis 3, Missouri, U. S. A.
Please specify literature desired: "Shotguns by Browning". "Automatic Pistols by Browning".

Great going!



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100% CLIMATE-CONTROLLED

THE going's *always* great with Fire Chief. Try it and see!
You'll get snappy starts and warmups . . . smooth-and-easy getaways . . .
and plenty of lively power to take the hills in stride!
For Fire Chief is 100% *Climate-Controlled* — blended especially
for each one of the 25 weather areas of the U. S. A., as
established by Texaco engineers.

It's economical, too — sells at *regular* gasoline prices.
So stop in — soon — and fill up with Fire Chief at your
Texaco Dealer, *the best friend your car has ever had.*



TEXACO DEALERS in all 48 states

Texaco Products are also distributed in Canada and Latin America

THE
TEXAS
COMPANY

AN EYE ON THE DIPPER

A story about an average citizen who suddenly found himself embroiled in small-town subversion.

"See what you can find out about Barker," he said.

By **PAUL R. MILTON**

THE CAST

Ben.....	TED OSBORNE	Barker.....	ERIC DRESSLER
Ethel.....	VICKI VOLA	Moore.....	SAM SIEGEL
(Tuttle		(Ed	
(Joe.....	GEORGE KLUGE	(Chairman..	BLAINE CORDNER
Mrs. S.....	ELIZABETH MORGAN		

(INTRODUCTION)

BEN: *Something like what happened to me must've happened to lots of others, too. Because I'm an average citizen, average home and hopes; my wife Ethel and boy Jimmy are the only real above-average things in my life. Name: Ben Dawson; age: thirty-one; seven years out of State University with an arts degree; Ethel: three years off the same campus, only she was a Phi Beta Kappa. We moved to this town I'll*

continued

AN EYE ON THE DIPPER

call Rockingham two years ago when I got my present job: public relations with a company just converted to making radar parts, and bang!—the population jumped from thirteen to twenty thousand; new houses, stores and service stations; the union doubled its membership, the school population jumped 50 percent. One night—Jimmy in bed and Ethel at a meeting—I had a visitor: a big craggy fellow named Nick Tuttle, physical education instructor at Jimmy's school. He had a traveling bag with him.

TUTTLE: You're looking at an angry man, Dawson.

BEN: Well—(chuckle)—how about a beer to cool you down? Ethel's at the Community Association meeting, but—

TUTTLE: I've only got a minute, thanks. Dawson, can you get your hand on all the past issues of the *Community Association Bulletin*?

BEN: I guess so, why?

TUTTLE: And can you dig up some dope about Barker? Who he is, what he did before he came to Rockingham?

BEN: Barker? The Association president? What for?

TUTTLE: Remember a couple of months ago after a basketball game? You and I had a little talk about communism?

BEN: Yes—

TUTTLE: You sounded okay on the subject and that makes you about the only person I can ask.

BEN: You in a jam, Tuttle?

TUTTLE: If you know your head's going to be chopped off, I don't believe in waiting around for it.

BEN: Fired? You mean you're getting fired from the school a month before the term is up?

(way off: Church bell starts striking)

TUTTLE: It's hitting eleven. I'm on my way to the eleven-twenty-five sleeper. Will you do what I've asked you?

BEN: Barker—communism—you running out this way: what's the score, Tuttle?

TUTTLE: You'll hear about it—and I'll look bad—but I'll write to you and try to explain. Remember me to Jimmy. So long!

(door closes)

ETHEL: Ben! You must've drunk the last ginger ale we had!

(refrigerator door closes)

BEN: (come on) Jimmy maybe. Big rat race at the meetings?

ETHEL: Good heavens, how'd you hear about it? Oh—milk—

(refrigerator door opens)

That man Tuttle started it. Want



"I refuse to answer, Mr. Chairman, on the grounds of the Fifth Amendment."

some milk?

BEN: No, thanks, Ethel. Tuttle started what? Here's a glass.

ETHEL: Thanks.

(pours)

He's one of those superpatriots!

(refrigerator door closes)

BEN: Superpatriot? What's that?

ETHEL: (drinks) Mmm. Good. Well, up got Tuttle and said our Association—the officers, that is—ought to sign affidavits that they're not communists. Well, you can imagine!

BEN: No, I can't, Ethel. I never go to those meetings.

ETHEL: More shame on you. Tuttle said he'd read in some out-of-town paper that communists have been found active in a few associations like ours in other places and that some groups were thinking about a sort of affidavit.

BEN: Is that a bad idea? What happened?

ETHEL: Right away there was a motion by Ed what's-his-name. Mr. Barker's partner in the bookstore?

BEN: Ed Clarion?

ETHEL: He moved and we voted that Mr. Barker head a committee of three to investigate Tuttle's motives for this troublemaking, and then maybe recommend Tuttle's dismissal from the school.

BEN: Fire Tuttle just for bringing up the subject?

ETHEL: Mr. Barker said this kind of self-appointed patriotism creates fear and mistrust; it's an attack on academic freedom. Tuttle walked out and Mr.

THIS STORY WILL BE BROADCAST

WHAT you are reading is the actual script of a radio program which will be broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting System on Thursday, September 2nd, one of the well-known Crime Fighters series. If any Legion Post or community organization wishes to present *An Eye on the Dipper* as a play, a limited number of reprints are available and the usual copyright restrictions are waived so no performance royalty need be paid.

Barker put me on the investigating committee. We're inviting Tuttle to meet with us on Tuesday.

BEN: He won't be there.

ETHEL: What?

BEN: He quit before you people could get him fired.

ETHEL: Then—then he must know he was wrong!

BEN: Ethel, what's the matter with not wanting commies influencing schools?

ETHEL: Now, Ben, I don't want you getting into this.

BEN: Hey-y! You were always saying it'd help me with Mr. Staybridge at the plant if Mrs. Staybridge saw me at meetings. Why the switch?

ETHEL: You sound as if you think Tuttle was right. But Mrs. Staybridge is all for Mr. Barker and so it certainly



"There was I, smeared with the label of communist by two informers."

MOORE: (*filter*) This is Moore speaking, Mr. Dawson.

BEN: Oh, yes! Hello.

MOORE: I wanted you to know; our friend Barker appeared before our Committee yesterday in executive session —

BEN: In what, Mr. Moore?

MOORE: (*filter*) Executive hearing, not open to press and public. I can't tell you details, but we're putting Barker on the stand at a general public hearing next week, in Chambersburg, about fifty miles from you. The material you supplied us was helpful and I'd like you to observe the hearing at firsthand.

BEN: *Suddenly it hit me; was Barker actually a communist? I hustled right over to the meeting, found a seat next to Ethel.*

(*echo*)

ETHEL: (*low*) I didn't expect you at all, Ben.

BEN: (*low*) That's Barker stepping up now, huh?

BARKER: (*off, up*)—and now, if I may step briefly out of the chair, I wish to present a resolution.

(*stir*)

BARKER: (*off, up*) Resolved: that the Rockingham Community Association condemns attacks on academic freedom, the witch-hunting and smearing of innocent people with guilt by association—all masquerading as opposition to communism. In reality, this anti-communism creates a black silence of fear which violates every precept of American free thinking, free writing and free speech. Anti-communism constitutes a far greater menace than communism!

MRS. S: (*off*) I second the motion!

BARKER: (*off, up*) Thank you, Mrs. Staybridge. We all know how up and down the land today demagogues, legislative committees and other self-appointed vigilante guardians of our safety tell us that anybody who disagrees with them is a communist. Why, the most innocent expression of a liberal idea becomes treason! But all they are really doing is creating fear and mistrust for their own power and gain!

BEN: (*low*) Ethel, what did Nick Tuttle gain?

ETHEL: (*low*) Quiet!

BARKER: (*off, up*) Someone must cry "Stop!" We must stand against this rising tide of fascism and fear!

(*applause*)

BEN: (*low*) What a faker he is! And they fall for him!

ETHEL: (*low*) Please, Ben! People will hear you!

BEN: (*low*) No. Nobody hears me. Not even you.

(*echo out*)

(Continued on page 54)

won't help you now if —

BEN: Oh, I get it. (*pause*) Have we got any old *Association Bulletins* lying around?

BEN: (*reading a card*) J. L. Moore, special counsel, Congressional Investigating Committee. Sit down, Mr. Moore! (*chair*)

MOORE: Thanks. Know anything about our work, Mr. Dawson?

BEN: Oh, what I read in the papers and magazines. You dig up commies, as I get it.

MOORE: It was Nick Tuttle suggested I get in touch with you.

BEN: He was going to write me, but he didn't.

MOORE: We're old friends, in the Marines together. He told me what happened to him here.

BEN: It was a two-day wonder in town, then everybody forgot about it. Me included, I'm afraid.

MOORE: He said he asked you to dig up information about a man named Barker.

BEN: (*chuckle*) Oh, I did that —

(*opens desk drawer*)

— complete file of the *Association Bulletin*. Clippings from the *Rockingham Leader*. And photostats from newspapers and magazines from the New York Public Library. Here it is —

(*sheaf of papers shuffled on desk*)

MOORE: Have you read it?

BEN: Frankly, I was just holding it till I heard from Tuttle.

MOORE: Mr. Dawson, what do you

know about communist infiltration in the town here?

BEN: Rockingham? Nothing.

MOORE: Or the plant?

BEN: Two government security men take care of that, Mr. Moore. What's Barker got to do with it? And Tuttle?

MOORE: A committee like ours, Mr. Dawson — it needs citizen help. Nick Tuttle helped us a little and he thought you might care to help too.

BEN: Sure, only I'm not one of these public-spirited citizens always sticking his neck out. (*chuckle*)

MOORE: May I have this material on Barker?

BEN: Help yourself. There's two sets of everything.

MOORE: One set then and the committee'll be much obliged. (*chair*)

(*chuckle*) In my time I've seen lots of people like you, Mr. Dawson; good citizens who don't stick their necks out. Then they catch on to this communist thing. That may not happen to you, but if it does, you'll understand how Nick Tuttle could blow his top. But meanwhile—don't let your wife tie up too closely with Barker.

BEN: What?

MOORE: Tuttle told me she rather admires Barker. If I were you, I wouldn't miss any more meetings of the Community Association.

BEN: *I was more puzzled than worried and when the next Association meeting came and I had to stay late at the office, I wasn't too disturbed. Then I got a 'phone call from Washington.*

ILLUSTRATED BY DOM LUPO

Are you going to get a

Half a million retired workers now get benefit checks from privately financed plans. The number is growing.

By **PATRICIA PITZELE**



This Texaco driller will cash in on a plan worked out in the oil industry.



From the day a person goes to work for AT&T he benefits from a retirement program.

THE STORY GOES that the animals of forest and prairie were gathered together, chatting on the subject of their allotted life span. They agreed that the Creator had dealt generously with all but Man, the most intelligent among them. Given only forty years to live, he'd been shortchanged, the animals felt, and they decided to rectify matters. "I," said the horse, "have too long a life anyway. I'll give him ten years." "And I," agreed the dog, "I can spare ten of mine." "Me, too," said the monkey. And from that day on man has worked like a horse — from 40 to 50; has led a dog's life — from 50 to 60; and from 60 to 70, he has just monkeyed around.

Until a short time ago, however, man didn't get much out of the extra years on earth given to him by the animals.

If he was lucky, and his health stayed good, he remained on the job well into his seventies, until literally he couldn't work any longer. After that, since his savings were either meager or non-existent, he most likely sat as unobtrusively as possible in the corner of his children's kitchen. His old age was haunted by anxieties, fear of illness, and a sense of uselessness.

Today the picture is in process of radical change. Take a look at Joe Smith, who retired last month from his \$50-a-week job for the huge mail-order firm of Sears, Roebuck & Co. He got a check in the mail made out in his name for the whopping sum of \$118,250. How did he come by this money, the dividends from which will keep him comfortably the rest of his days? When he first went to work for Sears, he had joined the company's deferred-profit-sharing plan. Each week, during his 37 years of employment, he paid into the fund from his earnings — and when he



A \$50-a-week employee of Sears, Roebuck & Co. had a mammoth nest egg.

left, the amount totalled \$3,762. Matching employer contributions, plus interest on the fund as a whole, which was invested in company stock, resulted in his retirement bonanza.

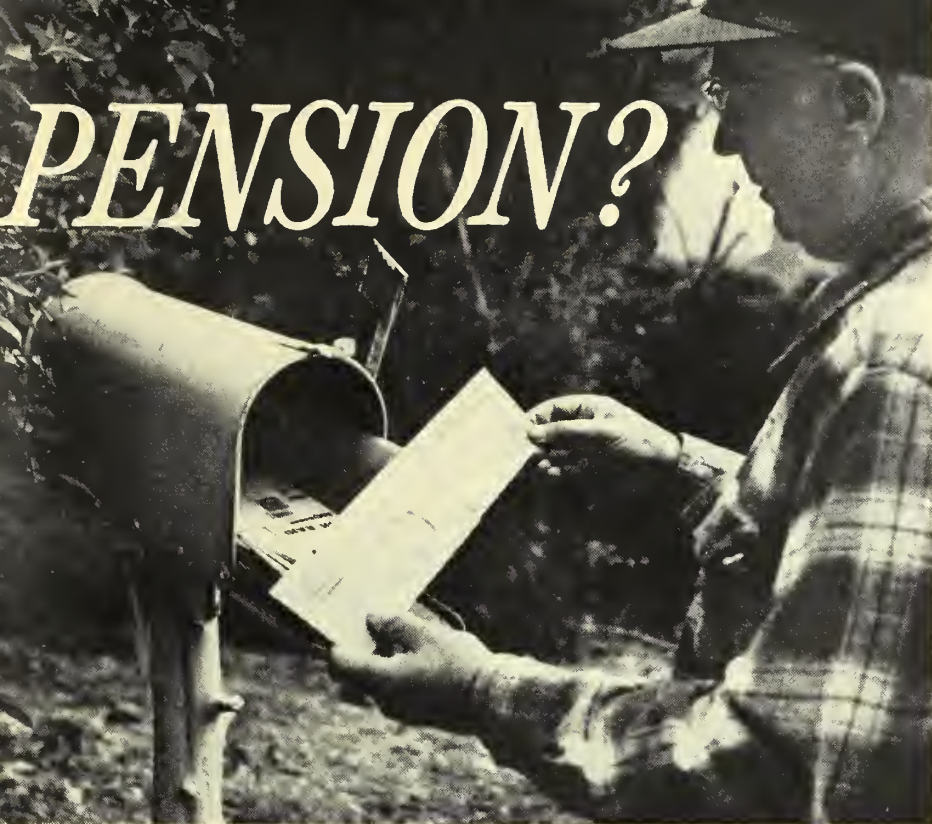
This rosy retirement situation is of course out of the ordinary.

There are not many pension or profit-sharing plans that can match up to that of Sears. It is more likely that they will operate something like the American Telephone & Telegraph Company plan, started in 1913, and one of the oldest in the country.

Bill Simpson, engineer, who had left college in June, 1954, went to work a few weeks ago for AT&T. From the day he started work he was a member of the company retirement program. Actually this is a bit unusual, since most plans require a year or so of service before permitting membership. Bill was given material to read about the company so that he might rapidly acquaint himself with its policies. Among the pile of literature he found a booklet describing the pension, disability and death benefits to which working for the Bell System entitles him.

Just out of college, he isn't too concerned about retirement. Even so, knowing that he is guaranteed a mini-

PENSION?



mum of \$100 a month when he reaches 65 is a definite influence on his attitude to the company generally, and his sense of responsibility toward his job. No deduction is taken from his weekly pay check to pay for the pension — it costs him nothing, for the company operates what is known as a non-contributory plan. It is figured on the basis of one percent of his annual pay over a 10-year period, multiplied by the length of his service with the company. He doesn't need to wait till he is 65 to qualify, either, since he came to the company when he was 22; the plan permits him to retire after 30 years' service, aged only 52. The average man retiring from the Bell System is 63.

Today there are close to 14 million Americans aged 65 and over, and the number is growing at a rapidly increasing rate. Apart from the four million or so who still have work of one kind or another, five of the remaining nine million receive some kind of pension check, whether it comes from private industry, federal social security, veterans' pensions, the Armed Forces, or public pensions from State or municipal governments. But coming up are at least 60 million working people who are members of a retirement pay program of one sort or another. With few exceptions, modern pension programs for these people are very carefully thought out and made effective by employers, public officials, union leaders, and the experts they hire.

The entire country is becoming pension-conscious. Half a million retired

workers receive benefit checks from privately financed plans. Employers are anxious to build good labor-management relations with their current work force. They are aware of their responsibility in compensating workers for service in such a way that old age is made secure. They hope also to reduce turnover by providing incentives to employees for remaining with the company. Spending profits on pensions makes sense to them also, since the cost of qualified plans is deductible from their taxes.

Unions, also mindful of their responsibility to older members, take the attitude that pensions, paid for by the employer, are part of what is owed the worker as compensation for work performed. To date the Bureau of Internal Revenue has qualified for tax deduction more than 21,000 plans of the pension or profit-sharing variety.

In the first few decades of the century there were companies which, in an informal sort of way, pensioned off employees too old to be of further use. The amount of the pension and when it was given depended solely on the heart and pocketbook of the employer. Early pension plans operated by business enterprises were all well and good in profitable times, but a worker's security in old age could be wiped out by a period of bad business.

Even if he had helped, through his own regular contribution out of wages or salary to build up his retirement income, he could in many cases lose the whole sum overnight. Before 1930 there

were only 110 pension or profit-sharing plans known to be in effect.

It was not until the Social Security Act was passed in 1937 that people really woke up to the fact that the nation as a whole had a responsibility toward its aged. The effects of this new awareness were widespread; cities, counties and States established retirement programs covering an ever-increasing number of employees. Private industry jumped aboard the pension special, and really went to town, setting up pension plans at a continuously accelerated rate—now some 350 a month.

Half of these current plans are of the profit-sharing variety, such as the one operated by Sears. When, in World War II, ceilings were placed on earnings by the government as an inflation-control device, money put into pensions began to be looked upon in the light of deferred wage payments. In 1942 the Revenue Act established an incentive for business to put profits into pensions and avoid some of the large wartime tax levies. If the plan fulfilled certain specific requirements laid down by the government its costs were fully deductible.

But the most dramatic cause of the rise in the number of new pension plans followed the National Labor Relations Board ruling in the Inland Steel case, to the effect that employers must permit bargaining on pension matters as part of union negotiations. Today well over half the workers protected by private pensions are covered by plans created or amended through collective bargaining between labor and management.

In the jargon of those professionals expert in the field, pensions can be separated into two rather general types. First, there is the "conventional" plan, which is initiated by the employer, on the same general order as the AT&T plan to which Bill Simpson belonged. And then there is the "pattern" plan, which is hammered out through union negotiating, and is usually adhered to, with variations, in its basic formula, by industries recognizing the same union bargaining agent.

As a rule, pattern plans provide benefits varying with length of service, or provide a flat benefit after a stipulated number of years of employment. They rarely take a man's earnings into account in figuring what benefits he is to get when he retires. Most of the steel companies, notably Bethlehem and U.S. Steel, follow the pattern as negotiated with the United Steelworkers, CIO.

There are always exceptions, of course. Inland Steel, for example, offers its employees an alternative pension plan, to which they can contribute. In like

(Continued on page 37)



Mao Tse-tung, ruler of red China.

DOPE

By RODNEY GILBERT

In Mao's hands the poppy, source of opium, is a powerful weapon. ►

IN THE USE OF narcotic drugs as "an instrument of policy," the Japanese army in Manchuria did the pioneering and set the fashion about 30 years ago. The particular instrument selected for moral subversion of a people marked for conquest, these being the Chinese of course, was heroin, the deadliest of opium derivatives. The smugglers and purveyors employed, directed and protected by the Japanese military authorities in Manchuria, were Korean hoodlums. They were Japanese subjects and therefore enjoyed extraterritorial rights. If an examiner for the Chinese Maritime Customs, or a police agent in an interior town, caught a Korean with the goods on him, the "dope" was forfeited, but the Japanese consular authorities immediately demanded his surrender to their jurisdiction.

The Chinese communist government has taken over this operation, and has expanded it immeasurably; from the time in the late fall of 1947 when the Japanese police intercepted a consignment of heroin from a North Korean communist group to Japanese communist party officials on the island of Kyushu, everyone who knows the communists and their "bolshhevik ethics," as Lenin described their utterly unmoral code, knew what was coming. It was no surprise, therefore, when a trickle of drugs began flowing out of Tientsin, (the port for Peiping) in 1949, a few months after they were in possession of that area. It was no surprise to the British authorities in Hongkong when a little river of narcotics started flowing into that colony shortly after the reds were in possession of Canton, late in 1949.

It was not surprising either that, immediately after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea and the arrival of large bodies of UN soldiery in Japan and Korea, greater and greater quantities of heroin became available in the vicinity of all military installations. Before the reds began to launch their absurd tirades against America's purely fictional "germ warfare," their own big campaign of "dope warfare" was fully organized.

And now heroin from red China is coming into this country, which is certainly not surprising to Commissioner Harry J. Anslinger, of the Treasury's Narcotics Bureau, nor to his staff, nor to the police authorities in any State west of the



Part of a global syndicate, these eight Chinese were seized early this year with dope worth millions.

Rockies. For nearly three years small seizures of narcotics of red Chinese origin have been made on steamers from the Orient in both East and West Coast ports. In January, 1952, a certain John R. Carroll, alias Brown, was sentenced in San Francisco to 15 years in McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary for receiving consignments of heroin from Hongkong in hollowed-out magazines.

If there was any doubt about the volume of the influx from the Far East, however, the agents of the Narcotics Bureau dispelled it in a spectacular way on Sunday, April 4th, of this year, when they arrested seven San Francisco Chinese from whom they had bought or on whom they seized a total of six pounds of heroin. If adulterated, as it usually is, that would sell to addicts as a million "shots." The stuff, easily identified by color, texture and other properties, was from red China via Hongkong. From one of these fellows an agent had bought a pound of pure heroin for \$7,000, which was esteemed a bargain because the quoted market prices in the underworld, insofar as it has any, range from \$4,500 to \$6,000 an ounce. But on the day of the arrest one of the gang was caught wandering about with a half pound of the stuff in his pocket.

In a statement to the press an agent of the Narcotics Bureau held two of the alleged dealers responsible for the distribution of most of the heroin in the western half of the country and remarked that, in their line of business, "they don't come any bigger."

There is no longer the slightest doubt that the production and export of narcotics is the official business of what the

from **RED CHINA**

With typical disregard for human decency, the communists running China stepped up production of narcotics for this vicious warfare.



Some of heroin and opium seized when government agents arrested the mob shown at left. Harry Anslinger discusses the haul.

Mao gang in Peiping have the effrontery to call "the Central Peoples' Government of the Republic of China," and that the supreme directorate of this great enterprise is made up of members of what we should call their cabinet. This was the subject of well-documented statements by Harry J. Anslinger to the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs in April of 1952, '53 and '54. Always the Soviet and Polish members of the Commission rise up and denounce these masses of evidence as slander without foundation. But perhaps the best way to approach the Mao regime's responsibility for the flood of narcotics is to consider first its impact upon red

China's neighbors. We shall then know its policies by their fruits before nosing behind the bamboo curtain.

Hongkong

Among both wealthy and poor refugees flooding into Hongkong since the latter part of 1948 were under-world characters from every big city in China; and among these were some who were experienced traffickers in opium and its derivatives, willing enough to work with the communists, but not certain that the latter would appreciate their talents and make use of them. They had not long to wait. In October, 1949, the communists occupied Canton and the southern ports of Swatow and Amoy, which gave them direct commercial access to Hongkong at short range; and, within a few months, the dope traffic was an established institution. The opium then most in demand came from "beyond the wall," meaning presumably the Mongol border provinces of Chahar, Jehol and Suiyuan. Next came opium from the western province of Szechuan and the southwestern province of Yunnan. Third and least valued was opium from the northwest. A year later one began to hear of "Camel" and "Race Horse" brands. Commissioner Anslinger is responsible for the statement that in 1951 the Hongkong customs and the police seized 22.8 tons of opium smuggled in from red China.

At the same time the Chinese language press in Hongkong monotonously reported the arrest, conviction and sentencing of drug "pushers," such reports often giving point to the complaint on Formosa that the assiduity of the Hongkong police, ter-

(Continued on page 50)

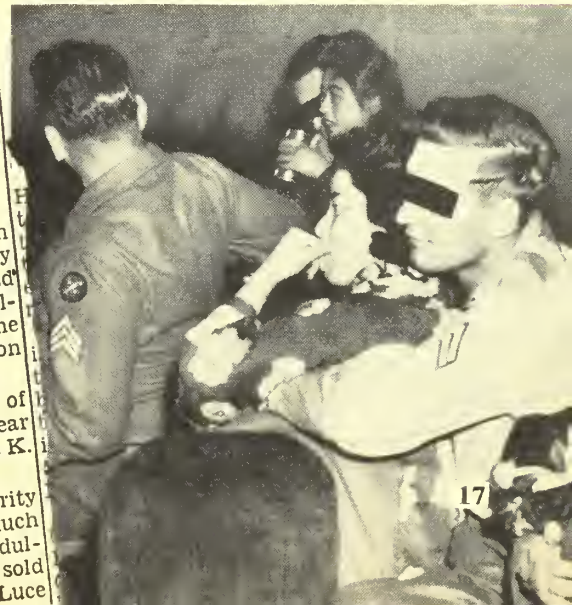
A major objective of red dope peddlers is the American soldier stationed overseas.

Says Reds Try to Make G.I.s Addicts

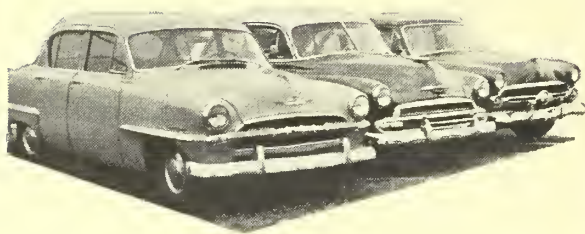
TOKYO, May 4 (AP).—American military doctors were told today Communist agents try to spread drug addiction among Allied soldiers in the Far East—and the Army has no immediate solution to the problem.

Red agents peddle a variety of drugs at bargain prices near Allied bases, said Capt. James K. Luce, of San Diego.

The drugs are of such purity that they create addicts much more quickly than highly adulterated narcotics normally sold



MORE COMPETITION FOR



By JAMES C. JONES

NOT THE LEAST of the automotive industry developments to come along over the past year is the considerable sales decline suffered by the smaller auto companies.

Studebaker, Nash, Packard, Kaiser, Willys and Hudson for months have been accounting for only about five

percent of total industry production, with the Big Three taking the balance. Judged by past performance, five percent is a poor, if not lamentable, showing.

The independents—or Little Three—produced 11.03 percent of total industry output in the years 1938-1942. In 1945-1952, they averaged a comfortable 15.24 percent annually. Their high point was reached in 1948, when they accounted for almost 20 percent. Then last year, their combined share plummeted to 8.8 and this year they seem headed for only 5 percent.

This formidable sales and production setback in two years has many times inspired the question: Can the smaller companies survive? The answer depends pretty much upon the statistics used.

If, for instance, you compare total sales of the Little Three with those of the Big Three, you're apt to decide that the smaller companies are in critical shape. Last year, the sales of the champion—General Motors—amounted to over \$10 billion. Privately owned Ford Motor Co. probably did roughly half that well. Chrysler Corp. set its all-time sales record: More than \$3.3 billion. The Big Three in toto thus enjoyed

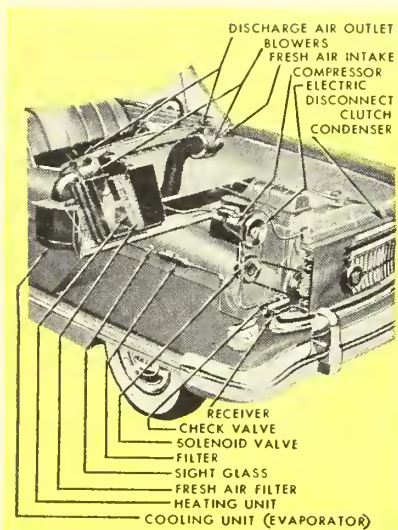
sales somewhat in excess of \$18 billion.

At the same time, the six smaller makers together accounted for slightly under \$2 billion in sales. Four of them made combined profits of over \$22 million, while Hudson and Kaiser together lost a total of nearly \$37.5 million.

The picture is not so rosy for the Little Three, either, if you compare their total capital expenditures for expansion and modernization of plants, equipment and machinery with those of the Big Three, which have been enormous. Since 1946, GM, Ford and Chrysler have committed about \$5 billion to past and present expansion and modernization programs. That vast sum does not include the hundreds of millions of dollars each company has spent on special tooling for model changes.

Capital expenditures of the Little Three are almost minute by comparison. Although complete figures are not available, outlay over that period probably has not been much over \$250 million—only five percent of total Big Three expenditures.

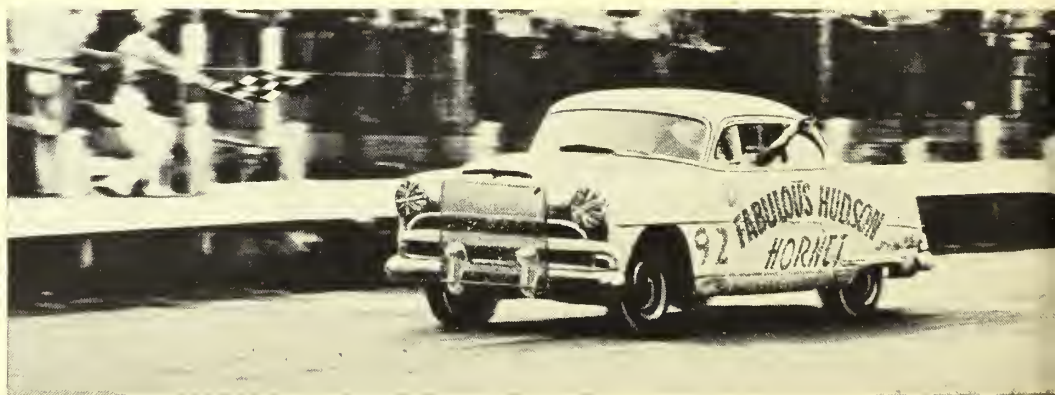
But as usual, the statistics can be turned around to present an optimistic picture. For one thing, even as little as



Nash is counting on low-cost air conditioning to attract car buyers.



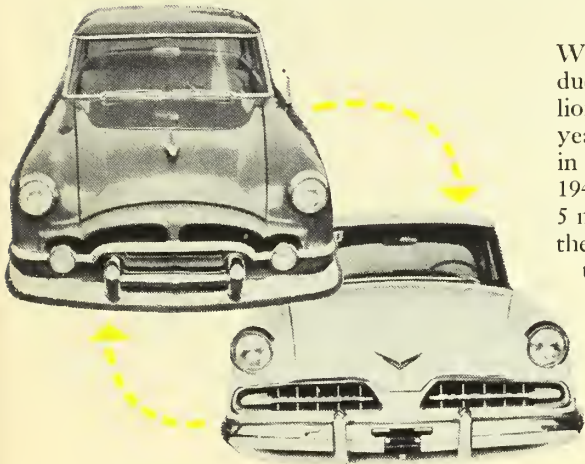
In 1951 Packard introduced body styles that the industry is currently following.



Hudson sales spurred when the car started to hang up records in stock car races.

The BIG 3

This has been a tough year for the smaller motor companies but they are organizing to make up for the ground they have lost.



The long-expected merger of Packard and Studebaker took place in June.

five percent of this country's massive auto business translates into very important money. Consider that only 8.8 percent of the business last year meant nearly \$2 billion in sales volume to the smaller companies. (Included in that figure, as in the Big Three total, are sales of appliances, defense items, commercial engines and other goods manufactured by auto companies.) Little Three output this year will probably represent nearly 250,000 cars—a lot of cars and sales dollars, even though split among American Motors, Studebaker-Packard and Kaiser-Willys.

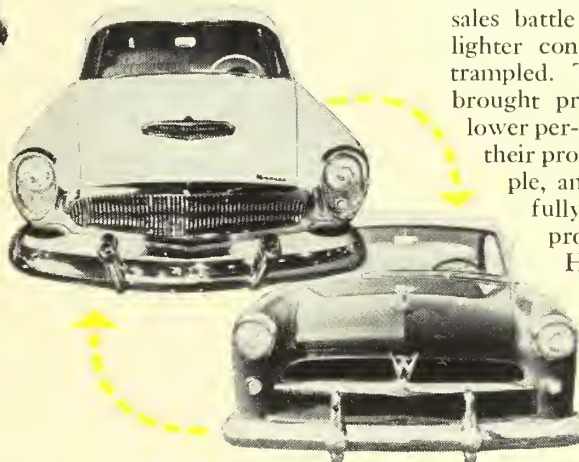
Moreover, the long-range outlook for the auto industry as a whole is anything but discouraging. Consider that in pre-

World War II years, the highest productive peak ever reached was 3.7 million cars—a mark achieved in several years. But annual average production in the unsettled years beginning with 1947 through this year has risen to over 5 million units. What it will grow to in the years ahead is, of course, a question that neither businessmen nor their economic staffs can agree on, in the industry or outside it. But as surely as the nation's wealth

and economy continue to grow, so, too, will the auto business.

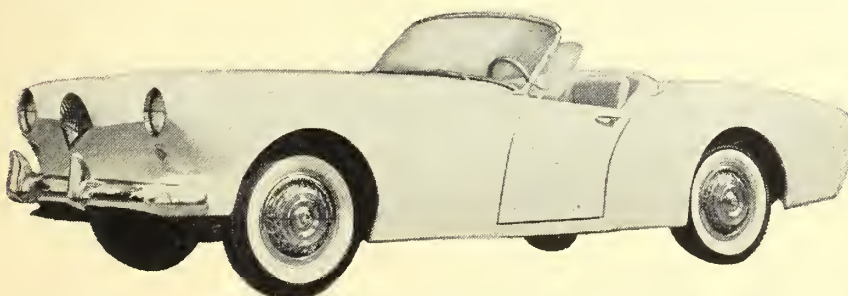
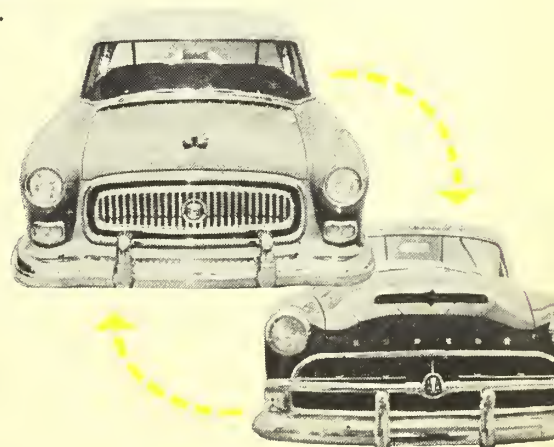
Reasons for the smaller companies' present difficulties are many and complex, but essentially, they revolve around these factors: 1954 has been the first full year of transition from a market that had not been fully met since before World War II, to a year of all-out sales competition; the independents generally did not spend modernization and expansion money soon enough; GM and Ford came into 1954 geared for a sales battle of such proportions that lighter contenders were bound to be trampled. These two producers had brought production costs down to a lower per-unit level than other makers, their products appealed to more people, and their dealers were more fully prepared to take lower profits.

Having realized in 1953 that they were finally catching up with demand, giants like Chevrolet and Ford
(Continued on page 45)



Overhead expenses were a major factor in getting Willys and Kaiser together.

Nash and Hudson were brought together to form American Motors.



The new Kaiser-Darrin follows the company's policy of advanced styling.

RUSSIA'S GOLDEN BULLETS



At Stalin's funeral, Malenkov made a pitch for business.



These Britons spent three weeks in Russia making business deals supposed to bring in £400,000,000 to the tight little isle.

How the Soviet uses the *promise* of trade to divide and conquer the free world.

By VICTOR LASKY

RUSSIA'S CURRENT trade offensive, rather than her atomic pile and H-bombs, may well be the secret weapon with which the Kremlin seeks to dominate the world.

In a carefully planned cold war engagement, the Kremlin has made a little-noticed shift from outright political blustering to cloak-and-dagger economics.

The Soviet Trojan Horse, along with its usual spies and slogans, now totes get-rich-quick schemes to entice capitalistic suckers.

Despite 37 years of red perfidy, Moscow con men manage to find plenty of suckers. By opening up its golden arsenal, and firing golden bullets, the Kremlin has disarmed and divided the free world. Merely by *promising* a lush trade

There is nothing dangerous in trade as such. Americans want trade, the more the better. But do we want trade which can be, and is being, used against us?

To communists, trade — buying and selling — is (to paraphrase Clausewitz) war pursued by other means. As George Meany, president of the American Federation of Labor, stated:

"To the Kremlin, foreign trade serves only as an instrument of political warfare employed to further the cause of communism and Russia's world conquest."

THE BLUEPRINT for the Kremlin's current trade drive was laid down by Joe Stalin in his last speech in October, 1952. He demanded the economic isolation of the U.S., by encouraging Allied "resentment of U.S. dollar-infiltration of their economies and markets." By promoting East-West trade, England and France would be forced to conflict with the U.S. "in order to assure themselves an independent position and, of course, high profits." To Stalin, this added up to a delectable vision of a Kilkenny-cats' fight in the West, with Russia picking up

the pieces as the alliance falls apart.

The unwillingness of our Allies to understand the real nature of the red trade offensive is largely due to diverse pressures — from capitalists interested in making money and leftwingers ideologically committed to aiding the Soviet Fatherland. As a result of these pressures, both at home and abroad, the U.S. has decided to encourage East-West trade, a

AMTORG TRADING CORP.

12TH

In this country, the Russkys negotiate through this outfit in New York.

with Russia and her satellites, the Soviets undid much of the good some 50 billions in U.S. aid to the free nations was supposed to have accomplished for us.

U.S. policy-makers, groping to combat these divisive tactics, are now in an impossible position: encouraging East-West trade, while preparing for possible war with communism.



This is the other side of the picture, as the French at Dien Bien Phu learned communist ways.

calculated risk aimed mainly at keeping a semblance of Allied unity. This major shift in U.S. policy was announced in April by Foreign Operations Administrator Harold E. Stassen, nine months after the decision was made by the National Security Council.

Stassen, who dispenses U.S. largesse to keep our Allies from falling for red blandishments, announced that increased trade with the Soviets would "carry a net advantage to the free world."

This, of course, ignored the fact that ever since Stalin's death, increased trade has been the major objective of Soviet foreign policy. In fact, at Stalin's funeral, Georgi Malenkov couldn't resist making a pitch for developing "business-like relations" with the capitalist world.

It wasn't long before visions of inexhaustible trade with the Soviet bloc's 750,000,000 people—underfed, underhoused, underclothed and underequipped—swept the world's business community.

Particularly when Russia dropped an economic blockbuster by dumping gold in Europe's markets. From then on, capitalist profit-glands drooled from Oslo to Canberra, from Rio to Pittsburgh. To gold-shy, dollar-shy nations, trade with the reds appeared to offer solvency and economic independence of the U.S.

These nations fail to realize it also offers economic dependence on Russia.

Financier Bernard M. Baruch senses danger in all this. In 1939, he recalls, the Japanese began shipping gold. Baruch strongly urged President Roosevelt to keep the U.S. from purchasing it. "If the U.S. should refuse to buy Japanese gold," he memoed the President, "the Japanese economy would be seriously affected."

Baruch, who helped guide U.S. economic warfare in two world wars, is unwilling to conjecture about Soviet gold since "I do not know how much pressure our so-called Allies are putting on us." But he adds: "If we had acted in 1939, Japan would have been unable to prepare for Pearl Harbor . . . Are we worshipping the golden calf?"

Even before the Korean war was over, a group of British businessmen were pursuing the "golden calf." They flew to Peiping to discuss trade with Mao. The British had to get their licks in "the battle for the China market." After all, hadn't the French just signed a \$56,000,000 trade pact with Mao? It might be pointed out that this was prior to Dien Bien Phu.

In this obscene scramble for red Chinese trade, it apparently mattered little that U.S. and Allied blood was still being spilled in Korea.

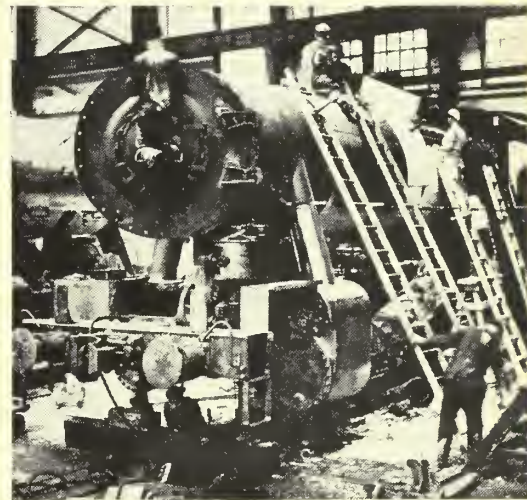
These people constantly decry America's "dollar imperialism." But, when there's a buck to be made, our British cousins want to be there fustest to get the mostest, even though it means putting the shiv in anti-communist defense plans.

U.S. policy-makers could hardly cope with the tremendous pressures exerted on them by the governments of foreign businessmen screeching for an opportunity to get some of that Moscow gold.

Obviously our policy-makers had vastly overrated the likelihood of military aggression and underrated, almost to the point of ignoring them, Soviet opportunities for ad-



Harold Stassen's idea is that increased trade with the Soviet would help.



The kind of trade the Russians like best is exemplified by this picture showing a small part of the \$10,000,000,000 lend-lease we gave them.

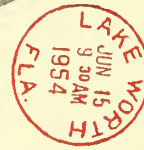
vancement by fattening the "golden calf."

Not that the men of the Kremlin would scruple against unleashing atomic war. But they are not lunatics. They know they would face retaliation in kind. So they're playing for time, seeking to overcome the U.S. thermonuclear lead. Meanwhile, if they can soften up the free world, without firing a shot, all the better.

Guided always by their credo that inevitably "the Soviet will be the human race," Moscow uses trade for many reasons, both large and small. To aid fifth columns abroad, for example:

Item: To obtain red trade, Italian businessmen must pay brokerage fees to the communists, now waiting to seize power. Thus, businessmen pay for their own suicide.

Item: To import Russian furs, U.S. (Con't on page 40)



MONEY by MAIL

There's more to the mail order business than running an ad, and then waiting for the postman to bring in the money.

By **ROBERT A. BAKER**

ARE YOU TIRED of your humdrum existence at a routine job with its day-after-day monotony? Do you sigh for the Gold Rushes of '49 in California or '98 in the Klondike — where one rich strike would make a man wealthy for the rest of his life? Do you dream of the "Good Old Days" when a man's ingenuity, skill and daring could pay off in tremendous business rewards?

Believe it or not, all of those goals are still available today, and thousands of men and women in all parts of the country are "prospecting" for golden profits this very minute.

You see evidence of their efforts all around you, but most likely you have failed to recognize the excitement and adventure behind what you saw. For these "prospectors" are the people who seek their fortunes in the mail-order business. As a group, they are truly the last of a long line of Rugged Individualists.

Mail Order is America's last frontier. In mail order the sky is still the limit. Here fortunes are made and lost, and here thousands who will never make a fortune still know thrills available today in no other field of endeavor.

Forget for a moment the gigantic "catalog houses" such as Sears, Roebuck or Montgomery Ward. Look at individual men and women — there are around 20,000 of them who offer literally thousands of items for sale by means of the U. S. mails. Their wares include almost everything you can name from tiny seeds to complete houses.

In fact, the Sovereign brothers up in Bay City, Michigan, have made a tidy sum selling complete houses by mail. Otto Sovereign began his business in 1907 with a total capital of \$200, just enough for a half-inch ad in a national

magazine. The headline of that ad was: "This 2-Room House \$126." Today it is a 5-room house for considerably more money, but meanwhile the Aladdin Company has sold over 250,000 homes! They have no salesmen at all, and depend only on their ads and their letters to sell entirely by mail houses costing as much as \$7,000, with full cash in advance for every one! Otto Sovereign has titled his autobiography, "Twenty Million Dollars on a Shoestring," and he should have added, "in the amazing mail-order business."

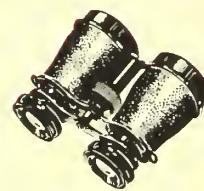
Austin Gyde Van Hove of Riverside, California, turned a lifelong hobby into

mail-order profits. For years he made a study of Aztec, Mexican and African civilizations, and he was particularly interested in their pottery and sculptures. He found that other people thought his hobby interesting, and he was a frequent speaker at southern California service clubs. So he decided to see if he could not find a way to duplicate this primitive art he loved so well, and he succeeded. Then he placed a few ads in national magazines to find out if people would buy his reproductions. They did, in quantities beyond his wildest dreams. At one point he ran nearly two months behind his orders while he

YOU NAME IT — A MAIL ORDER HOUSE PROBABLY HAS IT



Plastic SHAMPOO CAPE
Scrub and splash to your heart's content. Large-size vinyl plastic cover — protection.

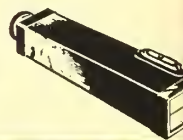


features of a thoroughbred. Need I say more? Case of polished mahogany finish — open.



Need I say more? Case of polished mahogany finish — open. faceted dial reveals its sensitive movement. Overall diameter 3 1/2". \$5.95 ppd.

green antiqued metal still bracket. \$2.50 ppd.



HOUSEKEEPING HELPERS



"KLEEN DOG" CLOTH

Amazing chemical discovery eliminates need for brushes, sponges and dirty work to hawl free from toilet in.



"Sta-Clean" TOILET TABS

Amazing chemical discovery eliminates need for brushes, sponges and dirty work to hawl free from toilet in.



Outside Window Cleaners
Like to climb ladders or dusty windows? Then you want this. It takes away the window cleaning.



Magic Silver Leaf 354
This sensational lovely shaped leaf is truly magic. It cleans silver instantly, just place in dishpan sink or silver compartment of dish washer—with luke warm



WASH CAR in MINUTES With WHIRLING BRUSH
It's a flash-bomb a time saver to wash your car, truck, windows, grill, screens, etc. Simply attach the whirling brush to your garden hose and spray. Water will be forced into the crevices of the car. Made with light-weight aluminum. Four rotating rubber brushes and a jet-driven rotating brushhead break that cover splashers. No. F164L 4 foot with cutoff valve \$4.95



PORTABLE GARAGE Can Be Used ANYWHERE
When you park outdoors, protect the outside of your car from showers, rain, etc. Birds, insects, etc. Make your precious job last longer. Made of heavy gauge steel, with electric bottom of car. No. F107L \$10.95



CLOTHES CLOSET in CAR
Hang 32 Dresses, Suits, Coats FULL LENGTH in Your Car
Save cleaning and preening—after putting trousers on. The Quib with two hangers in closet never stains or marks clothes. Made up to 100 lbs. weight. Always ready for use. Holds 32 items. Detachable. It's the original pressed wardrobe. No. F202L \$10.95



ALL UTILITY CLOCK
Illuminated dials and numerals that tell time around the clock. A three-tone alarm that can be set to ring at any hour. Light or



BOSTON, MASS.
JUN 15
3 12 PM '54

PACIFIC PALISADES
CALIF.
JUN 15
3 30 PM
1954

conceived a brand-new method of mass production. Now he has a nationwide business, built from a hobby and his own ingenuity.

Carl Brandenfels turned a hobby into a mail-order fortune, too. His "hobby" — I think it could be called that — was worrying about the prospect of growing bald. In college he took medical subjects to learn about baldness, and afterwards he read about everything he could find on the subject. In 1945, he developed a set of formulas that seemed to do him some good. He gathered a group of his balding neighbors near his home in St. Helens, Oregon, to be "guinea pigs," and the formulas seemed to help at least some of them, too. So Carl decided to offer his product for sale by mail. Today the "hair farmer" has a new \$100,000 home, his own private fishing lake, an airplane and a thriving mail-order business.

Gordon Gerneroy took his special skill, a genius for creating puzzles, and combined this with mail-order techniques in order to raise money for charities. Gerneroy conducts national puzzle contests by mail. In the past ten years he has given away over \$300,000 in prize money; and has helped build two hospitals, a half-million-dollar American Legion Post, a youth center and other equally substantial projects. From twenty to fifty thousand people enter each of his puzzle games, all conducted through the mails.

Like prospecting for gold, in mail order the "big strike" makes the headlines, but little is said about thousands who fall by the wayside. Mail order is

a hard, competitive business, and only about 30 percent of those who try their hand at it manage to survive their first year.

What does it take to find success in this mail-order business? First, obviously, you must have something to sell. While you can sell almost anything, a good mail-order item meets certain rigid requirements. It must be a genuine good value at the price you ask, for more

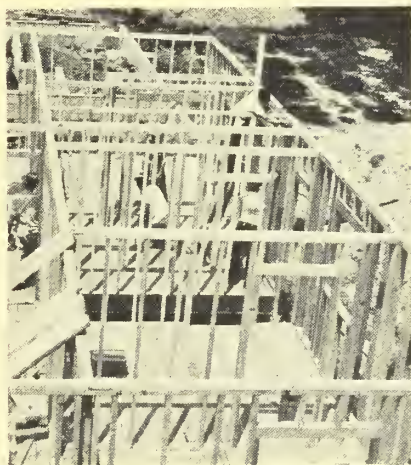
lot of people want, but just different enough so that your prospective buyers don't see it every day in the stores where they shop. The more unusual it is, the better, but a "schmaltzy" uniqueness, please, and if it's sentimental, too, that's even better yet. Since you are working through the mails, your item must be easy to wrap and ship; and with rising parcel post rates weight becomes an increasingly important factor.

There is no such thing as a "magic formula" for mail-order success. There are general rules which one should follow, but each of these has exceptions and variations. Mail order is more of an art than it is a science, and probably "feel" is the most important single element for success.

I have been working with mail-order people for nearly fifteen years, and I have seen a lot of successes and a lot of failures. One thing I've noticed over and over again. Every successful mail-order man I've ever known has had unbounded faith both in himself and in his product. He just *knew* it would work, and he would prove it by doing the completely impossible. And each of these had the power to convey his confidence on to others.

I think I'd say selling houses by mail is about as tough an assignment as anyone could hand himself. Aladdin houses, for example, are complete with one small exception — you have to put them up yourself. But when you start reading the catalogs that Otto Sovereign sends you, you forget that you can hardly drive a nail. Sovereign tells you how wonderful it is to own your own home.

(Continued on page 62)



This Aladdin House, under construction, was one of thousands sold by mail.

people buy by mail because they expect to save money than for any other one reason. And, while it must be a good value for the buyer, you have to have a big profit margin for yourself. There are many exceptions, but a general rule is a selling price of three times the cost of the merchandise itself.

Your product should be something a



HUNTING *for* BETTER HUNTING

The experts have made it easy for you—
and here's how to follow their clues.

By JACK DENTON SCOTT

IF YOU AS A HUNTER find that one of the big problems of the shooting season is hunting for a place to hunt, then read on. We're your man. Information about grouse shooting in Maine, duck and goose shooting in the South or the rich tip of southern Illinois, wild-boar hunting in Tennessee, pheasant shooting just a few miles from your own backyard, can be yours for the small investment of five minutes of your time and a three-cent stamp. Coming your way are new hunting horizons, the ability to step off the same old sports treadmill, to increase your shooting pleasure and add to your fund of hunting lore.

You probably didn't know it but the National Parks Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., with huge stretches of land from tropical swamps to arctic tundra its jurisdiction, is one of the sportsman's best friends.

Although hunting is not permitted in either national or State parks, both do what they can to aid the hunter. Cabins, actually on park property, but near public hunting grounds, are made available to sportsmen, giving them the opportunity to bed down near the hunting

site and get early morning starts. In many States, duck and deer hunters take advantage of the free park cabins every year.

Quite often park authorities will be happy to point out where the game-rich areas are. And the parks do plenty to increase your shooting pleasure.

In Longfellow-Evangeline and Marks-ville Prehistoric Indian Parks, Louisiana, deer have been furnished from the park deer pens to many of the larger areas, and from the roaming of deer on these acres to open hunting ground have come many a prize head.

Antelope, moose, elk, many species of deer, rabbits, squirrels, game birds of all kinds, have become so abundant in some State and national park areas that, for their own good, they are weeded out and shipped to other territories where they are used to help restock depleted areas and improve hunting.

Did you ever hear of the U. S. Geological Survey? It sounds stuffy and uninteresting, bringing forth visions of dusty rooms and the dull picture of men who make a study of the science of rock masses. Actually, this organization offers

the sportsman an unusual and helpful service.

Ask yourself as a hunter what is the most important asset you can have. In addition to a right and left foot, your answer might be to know where you are while afield. Or to have the ability to scout out new hunting byways. It was rumored that for twenty cents or so a map of many areas could be obtained from the Geological Survey, so we stuck fifty cents in an envelope and asked for a map of Roxbury, Connecticut, where we live. Roxbury is a rural area, some 100 miles from New York City, with a total population of about 300. We weren't hopeful.

Back came two maps, one a large, minutely scaled, excellent map of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. A map that gave a clear, over-all picture of the entire State of Connecticut. The other map was also a large one of Roxbury and territory. On the back of this map was a list of symbols showing how to properly read it. For example, a church was marked with a small cross, a trail with a series of dots or a broken line, a mine or quarry with a small crossed pick and shovel.

We spent one hour reading the Rox-

bury map and discovered three new grouse-hunting areas and a series of open meadows near a heavy woods that looked like top pheasant cover. Every bridge, no matter how small, road junction or lane; cliff, small and large hills, old mines, all the physical aspects of any place you mention are spread before you as clear as if you were suspended over the area and had the ability to look down and spot the countryside. Better than a compass or as good as a guide,

TENNESSEE



Not everyone can hunt wild boar but you get a fair chance at it.

ILLINOIS



You'll find the ducks and geese downstate.

these maps are available to everyone.

We understand that index maps of every State, Alaska, and Hawaii may be obtained free. Copies of standard topographic maps such as we just described are yours for 20 cents each; river survey maps where available are 10 cents per sheet and special maps cost various prices.

Orders for all maps should be addressed to the United States Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C. (Or to Denver 15, Colorado, for maps of areas west of the Mississippi.) Prepayment is required and may be made by cash, money order or check, payable to the Director of the Geological Survey.

The Fish and Wildlife Service, a federal unit attached to the United States Department of the Interior, is an agency working full time for the person interested in the outdoors. Since May the Fish and Wildlife Service has conducted a wildfowl survey of the entire United States and Canada. From this study, which is made at the breeding grounds and is compiled from both ground and aerial observation, will come information about breeding pairs, water conditions and the new generation of birds. By means of the latest sampling methods, representative data will be gathered from all corners of the North American continent where waterfowl are known to breed.

Out of these studies comes information which increases your duck-hunting pleasure, tells when the big duck flights are due, approximately how many birds

there are, and helps set the bag limits.

Also the Fish and Wildlife Service co-ordinates effort among States to increase and distribute supplies of game animals of all kinds.

It gets its help directly to you through your own State. It might be interesting for you as a sportsman to know that in administering the national wildlife refuges, which as of July 1952 numbered 272, with a total of 17,409,968 acres, the Fish and Wildlife Service cooperates with the States in a number of ways, a few of which are:

(1) The management of national wildlife refuges for public hunting of migratory waterfowl, upland game, and big game by State conservation departments or jointly by the State conservation departments and the Fish and Wildlife Service. This has enabled thousands of hunters to assist in the harvest of surplus wildlife and to participate in waterfowl hunting where these activities do not interfere with the primary purpose of the na-

LOUISIANA



The deer are raised and then turned loose from refuges.

MAINE



The State is glad to send you complete details about game.

tional wildlife refuge program.

(2) Designated parts of national wildlife refuges for public fishing by state conservation departments are managed to enable the public to enjoy better fishing.

(3) The joint development of wildlife management areas by State game departments and the Fish and Wildlife Service is such that the purposes of both the national migratory bird management program and the State wildlife management program are benefited.

(4) Lease agreements with State conservation departments for the management of lands under the custody of the Fish and Wildlife Service. The transfer of control

of these lands to the States for administration relieves the Federal Government of responsibility for the management of lands for wildlife purposes.

(5) Co-operative agreements for management of national wildlife refuge lands by State conservation departments. In general, these lands are of significance for waterfowl management, but are of such small size as not to warrant major governmental expenditures.



Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, former director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, releases a wild tagged mallard duck.

(6) Joint management of upland-game animals on national wildlife refuges provides for coordination. Since the management of upland game is a state responsibility, the joint endeavor relieves the Federal Government of responsibility for a species which is primarily controlled by the State conservation department and gives the State conservation department a voice in the management of species on the federal area.

Game from the wildlife refuges is of direct benefit to the hunter. To the vast Crab Orchard Waterfowl Refuge of
(Continued on page 58)

MONTANA



If you like long-range shooting.

NEBRASKA



Need we remind you that this is good quail country?

LEGION ROD & GUN CLUB



By JACK DENTON SCOTT

Winchester has brought out a new semi-automatic shotgun that really has something. It's the model 50 and it's the first semi-automatic scattergun with a fixed barrel. The model 50 starts its self-loading functions through an independent chamber which moves less than one-tenth of an inch. Recoil is reduced up to 30 percent.

We fired it on a trap range and can recommend it. Fifty 12-gauge shells fired in a short period didn't bother our shoulder. With no moving barrel there's no "double shuffle," as in conventional self-loaders.



The model 50 also has balance, easy handling and good pointing qualities. It should be a swell weapon in a duck blind. Cost begins at \$120.50. Available in 12-gauge only at present. Thirty-inch, full-choke barrels, twenty-eight inch, modified-choke barrels, and twenty-six inch, skeet-bored barrels may be interchanged without factory fitting. For further details write to Hank Hunter, Olin Industries, 505 Park Avenue, New York 22, New York.

The 46th annual edition of the best sportsman's catalogue we know, the 500-page "Shooter's Bible," published by Stoeger Arms Corporation, 507 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., is about to hit the street, as they say in publishing circles.

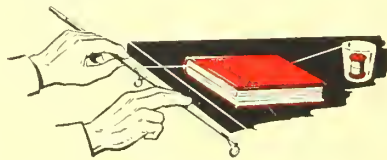
Stoeger's "Shooter's Bible" is about as complete as any sportsman's catalogue can be. It shows every domestic and imported rifle, shotgun and pistol you can think of, with illustrations, description and cost. It has information and articles written by some of the country's foremost sporting writers and arms experts. It has sections on camping equipment, hunting clothes, gun parts, fishing tackle, fishing duds, shooting glasses, reloading tools, holsters, archery, fencing equipment, targets, traps and practically every item the sportsman will be interested in. Stoeger's "Shooter's Bible" may be purchased at all leading sporting goods and book stores or direct from Stoeger. Price \$2.00 postpaid.

John D. Keith, sales manager, Ocean City Manufacturing Company, "A" and Somerset Streets, Philadelphia 34, Penna., announces a spinning reel at long last in Mr. Average Man's price bracket, \$4.95.

It's the Spinalong model #350, which weighs six ounces. The Spinalong reel holds 100 yards of six-pound test monofilament line. It features an adjustable drag and a comfortable offset stand so your full hand can be placed forward of the reel for easy fishing and longer casts. The Spinalong has a three-to-one gear ratio, a housing step on which to wrap the line when not fishing, and locked-in lubrication. For more details write John D. Keith at Ocean City or contact your local sporting goods store. Ocean City also make the famous Montague rods.

Stevens has two new models, a streamlined model 77 slide action repeating shotgun and model 58-ac bolt action shotgun equipped with the new Savage adjustable choke. You can get the 77 for \$59.00, the 58-ac for \$32.95.

For handgunners, the High Standard Manufacturing Company has brought out the spanking new Dura-matic, a .22 long rifle autoloading pistol. It has a double-safety feature, a visible indicator to show when the pistol is ready to fire and a combination slide lock and positive bolt safety. Comes in 6½ or 4½-inch barrel, easily interchangeable. Sells for \$37.50. Or you can have both barrels for \$7.50 extra.

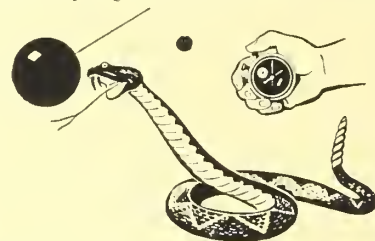


L. A. Pattison, 1828 Adams, Pinchurst, Washington, getting set to refurbish his fishing equipment, has a comment:

"Every time I read an article about refinishing fishing rods, the method for holding the thread for wrapping and keeping proper tension on the thread is hopelessly complicated with vises and all kinds of special equipment recommended. My system is a snap.

"Place the spool of thread in an ordinary water glass to keep it from rolling off the table. Pass the thread through a large book. The book holds just enough to put tension on the thread and leaves both hands free to rotate the rod."

L. Hulett, Chief, Sales Branch, Department of the Army, Office of the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, Washington 25, D. C., again tells us that .22 ammunition is available at this time at \$8.50 for 1,000 cartridges. This ammunition is packed in cans of 3,000 or 6,000 to a box. These prices are available to members of recognized gun clubs or the National Rifle Association. Springfield rifles are *not* available.



Always glad to explode myths, we are happy to report that the old bromide, "Fast as a striking snake," can now be stricken from our vocabulary. Dr. Walter Van Riper of the New York Zoological Society has recently measured the speeds of striking rattlesnakes. The stroke of each rattler was timed and photographed with special equipment as the snake struck at a rubber bulb. In 20 tests, the average speed of the snakes was 8.1 feet per second—slow as animal movements are measured.

Two good booklets on bird shooting free to hunters are "How to bag the upland flyers," and "How to get your duck," put out by Federal Cartridge Corporation, 2700 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis 2, Minnesota. These are 16 pages, each 5½x4.

The upland game booklet is in full color and covers pheasant, grouse, quail, woodcock and wild turkey. Tells about each bird and what size shot to use, also six game recipes.

The duck booklet is in two colors and tells about wing speeds and leads needed for mallards, spoonbills, pintails, teal, canvasbacks, Canada geese and others.

The booklet states how to handle the various types of shots you get such as going away, over head, quartering, straight on and when the birds hit the decoys. Good illustrations. Write to H. C. Russell at Federal for your free copies.

If you have a helpful idea that pertains to hunting or fishing, send it along. If we can use it, we'll reward you with a hunting or fishing accessory. Address: **OUTDOOR EDITOR**, Rod and Gun Club, *The American Legion Magazine*, 580 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, New York.



A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

HAS RECORDS OF USS HOUSTON POWS:

Men of the U. S. S. Houston, and their families, are advised that while survivors of the sinking of the Houston were prisoners of war of the Japanese, John A. Harrell, then Y3c, kept extensive service records of 308 enlisted men and 8 officers of the Houston, which he still has. . . . Harrell's records, though not necessarily complete, cover the period from 1942 to the time in 1944 when the Japanese separated Harrell from the ship's company. . . . Many of the vital statistics that Harrell has are certified by officers of the Houston and other Allied officers. . . . Records include such things as pay records, medical records, death records, insurance applications. . . . Harrell has told Legion he will make records available to any former Houston men or their families to whom the information may be of assistance. . . . Navy Dep't has photostated Harrell's documents, but the info does not necessarily appear in BuPers folders of the individuals. . . . Send queries for forwarding to Harrell to: Newsletter, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York 19, N. Y.

* * * *

POSTPONING GI EDUCATION HAS DANGERS:

How cagey is it for a vet to postpone initiating such education and training as he may be entitled to as a veteran?

Legion files contain sad cases where vet postponed GI training for his own convenience and lost his entitlement.

Korea GI Bill requires vet to start training within two years of discharge. Because two years is not enough time for many vets to be ready to start training, Legion has asked for extension of starting time to four years. . . . At this writing, a bill (HR 9888) that meets Legion halfway and would extend starting time to three years from discharge, is in the Senate, with House approval, and will probably be law when these words are printed.

This additional time has been sought to take care of the many cases in which it has been nearly impossible for vet to get in under the two-year wire. . . . Legion staff specialists warn that it is dangerous for vets who can start training soon to manipulate the time cushion for imagined advantages. . . . In too many cases, vets who put off training until eligibility date was nearly up ran into unforeseen additional delays, and entitlement was lost.

Sad cases are also of record where disabled vets postponed training under PL16 or PL894, the WW2 and Korea laws that offer special rehabilitation training for the

war-disabled. These two laws presume vet needs special training because of his disability; they provide no certain amount of training, are deemed to have done job when vet is back on his feet, employment-wise. . . . In some cases, disabled vets had private opportunity to work for a few years, and decided to hoard special training and work a while first, for their own convenience. Where they managed to hold job, they lost PL16 and PL894 entitlement. . . . Fact that they had become self-sufficient wiped out presumption that special rehabilitation was needed.

Any vet who plans, nevertheless, to postpone any sort of vet training for his own convenience would be well advised to discuss his exact plans with VA or a competent veterans service officer beforehand—to prevent bad news later.

* * * *

VA SHARPENS EYE FOR FORGERIES:

VA investigation service has adopted use of an electronic magic eye to scan documents related to claims against VA for erasures, scratch-outs and other alterations. Gadget reveals alterations instantly, whether done with ink, pencil or typewriter. Previously, investigators had used a slow, expensive and not-always-satisfactory infra-red photo process.

* * * *

INVESTIGATIONS MAKE VA TOUGH ON VETS:

In last year, Legion Washington office has handled an increase of 10% in the number of VA decisions on vets claims taken up for administrative review. When Legion accepts case for such review it means Legion staff workers feel VA has made insufficient award to vet on the face of it, and believes VA may be persuaded to give vet a better break without going through appeal process. . . . Increase of 10% in review cases indicates VA boards are getting tougher and tougher on vets. . . . Staff believes it is telltale reflection of effect of a General Accounting Office investigation. . . . GAO has been sampling VA claims procedure looking for overgenerosity to veterans by VA, not looking for undergenerosity. Some VA claims workers, knowing they won't be criticized by any gov't investigation for underrating vets claims, seem very humanly to be playing it safe by doing just that while GAO is breathing on their necks.

VA has been making own investigation of its claims work, and has come up with errors both ways that just

about balance out in terms of total money errors. It has found some compensation and pension cases that should have been reduced or eliminated, others that should have been increased. . . . Within year, GAO will probably report its findings, listing errors that cost the government, but not those that cost the vet claimant. If past experience is an index, vets can then expect a rash of editorials that VA claims errors are costing taxpayer big money.

* * * *

"EN-ROUTE-TO-INDUCTION" BENEFITS EXTENDED:

Service-connected benefit eligibility was made available on June 30 to inductees of the Korea period who never saw active duty because they incurred service-connected disabilities in the course of reporting for induction. . . . Example of type of case covered would be those who were injured, and the survivors of those who were killed, in a train wreck while en route to Camp Atterbury, Ind., for induction early in Korea conflict. Eligibility was extended in Public Law 463. . . . Effect is to provide for service-connection for a claim arising out of "en route" disability that would be valid in all other respects under existing veteran benefit laws.

* * * *

WW2 VETS KEEP UP HIGH RATE OF LOAN REPAYMENT:

By August 1, veterans of WW2 had paid in full 685,000 of their GI Bill home, farm and business loans. That is 19% of the more than 3.6 million loans made. . . . High rate of total repayment in the 1st ten years of the lending program continues to be matched by the low rate of foreclosures in loans made good by VA — less than 1%.

* * * *

LEGISLATIVE ROUND-UP:

Annual legislative round-up of current laws of interest to vets and Legion is usually offered by Newsletter at this time. But as Congress dragged its session into August, and Newsletter went to press, some bills had been passed and signed, but others were still pending final action. Some important bills are covered in attached news section. . . . Summary of how some others fared or were faring at press deadline herewith:

VA direct loan program, extension of and increase in funds. This is the program where VA makes direct GI loans of cash in designated national areas where private lending facilities are deemed inadequate. Funds for direct loans at \$100 million a year have been spread pretty thin in past. More funds were sought this year along with extension of direct lending program until next June. At presstime, extension of program seemed sure, funds increase unsure. House had approved extension and usual \$100 million. Senate approved extension, and Sen. Sparkman's amendment to double the funds. Funds amount would depend upon what figure House and Senate could agree upon as final figure to send to Ike.

Farmers Home Administration lending funds. Lending program of this agency has helped more vet farmers become independent than GI farm loan program. Legion

Agriculture and Conservation Committee has striven for adequate funds for FHA farm lending each year. Agency has secured every cent it asked for in its budget request for 1955.

Tax relief for Legion Junior Baseball admission charges. Legion asked that Federal admission taxes to Junior Baseball be eliminated. Main Federal tax bill (HR 8300) was passed in late July, and included provision exempting amateur baseball from admissions tax. Posts should get exact info from revenue folks before acting on this news.

Supplemental \$3 million for VA hospital program, requested by President. Legion felt VA hospital funds for 1955, as passed in June, were at least \$6 million short. President asked for \$3 million supplement after appropriation had passed. At presstime, Senate had approved the \$3 million, House had not acted.

Alaska-Hawaii statehood, long favored by Legion, tabled for this session on motion of House Rules Committee.

As previously reported, Legion-supported moves to make Armistice Day become Veterans Day, and to include words "under God" in the flag pledge, are both law.

Bricker Amendment, to protect Constitution from "legal violation" by treaty powers of President and Senate, was strongly supported by Legion in current session. As amended by Senator George, it lost by one vote in Senate in late winter, then hung fire for balance of session. Sen. Bricker's office told Newsletter he would re-introduce amendment in dying days of session, for early action in next session.

Five-year extension of aid to Philippines (\$10 million) for early operation of Philippines own veterans hospital, supported by Legion, became PL 421 when approved by President on June 18.

Attacks on McCarran-Walter Immigration Act made no material progress in this session of Congress. Legion strongly supports the Act.

Senate Report 1892 (on Senate Bill 3423) is favorable to Legion position that alien property in U.S. custody as aftermath of WW2 be now returned to Japanese and West German nationals.

The Whitten Amendment, and an Executive Order related to it (No. 10180, of November 1, 1950) has caused a lot of wrangling over Civil Service jobs. The amendment put a ceiling on permanent gov't jobs available at any one time. Legion objects strongly to the results of the amendment and the executive order, which Legion Legislative Commission describes as "an administrative breakdown of Federal employment practices" and a "lack of security and consequent demoralization of nearly a quarter of a million employees who are classed as temporary-indefinites." But Legion did not endorse or oppose a recent Senate action to repeal parts of the Whitten Amendment, not being sure whether the fault lay in the law's administration or in the law itself. Legion instead asked Congress to remove the cause of the difficulties, whatever it may be.

* * * *

PL 16 & 894 OK FOR TRAINING DUTY RESERVISTS:

An opinion of VA general counsel of July 20 stated that a reservist who suffered a service-connected disability while on temporary training duty would be eligible for rehabilitation training under PL 16 or PL894.

SEPTEMBER 1954

House Broadens Pension Boost; Defense Brews Strong UMT Plans

As the current session of Congress moved toward the middle of August before adjourning, developments on important issues of interest to vets and the Legion ran off in all directions. Two government actions made Legionnaires alternately (1) mad as wet hens and (2) moderately, hopefully, dubiously glad.

In the mad dep't was a lopsided, vacillating, hardboiled action taken by Congress on HR 9020, the bill to provide a cost-of-living increase for vets and their dependents who have been awarded compensation or pensions.

After the House Rules Committee tried to bury the whole bill, a half-hearted increase emerged for compensation cases, while pensioners got no up at all.

In the dubiously glad dep't were jumbled reports and statements coming from Defense Dep't indicating that Defense *wants* to go all out to bring in a real, workable form of universal military manpower bill by next June, a 35-year aim of The American Legion supported in leading polls year after year by 70% to 80% of the American people.

Pensions Hatcheted

Eisenhower Administration was put on tough spot by whole spirit and action of the House on the cost-of-living increase for vets compensation and pension. President had said in election platform that "adjustment of compensation and pension payments must be made from time to time with changes in cost of living." He had added: "This responsibility I shall never overlook."

Coming into summer, House Rules Committee was holding tight to bill approved by House Veterans Affairs Committee granting a general 10% increase to most vet compensation and pension cases.

For months, Legion Legislative Commission tried in vain to shake bill loose — got deaf ear from Rules Committee, headed by Rep. Leo Allen (R. Ill.) In July, House Veterans Affairs Committee, headed by Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers (R. Mass.) sought in desperation to bring bill to the floor over heads of Rules Committee, by petition. Petition failed to get enough names in House.

Finally, Rules Committee and majority party leadership realized they had a bear by tail and resolved to do something, but not much. Rep. Chas. Halleck (R. Ind.) is majority leader.

Result was passage of a bill that cut a proposed 10% increase for most compensation cases down to 5% and rejected entirely any cost-of-living increases for pensioners.

Pensioners given no boost at all include totally and permanently disabled veterans with limited incomes, mostly in older age-groups — and widows of deceased veterans. The entire group numbers just short of one million veterans and widows.

Odd action left Administration policy on cost-of-living increases in a shambles by admitting a meagre change in cost of living requiring adjustment for one group, denying it for another.

Late Report

Too late to add as anything but a postscript to these words, the House reconsidered on Aug. 4, approved a 5% increase for the previously ignored pensioners, and sent it to the Senate, where

favorable action probably would be taken after deadline for these pages.

Who's on First?

Confusing sounds came from the Defense Department the first week in August, and above the confusion it became plain that when the present Selective Service Act runs out next June, Defense will be on hand with a proposal for Congress that looks very much like the long-awaited Universal Military Training.

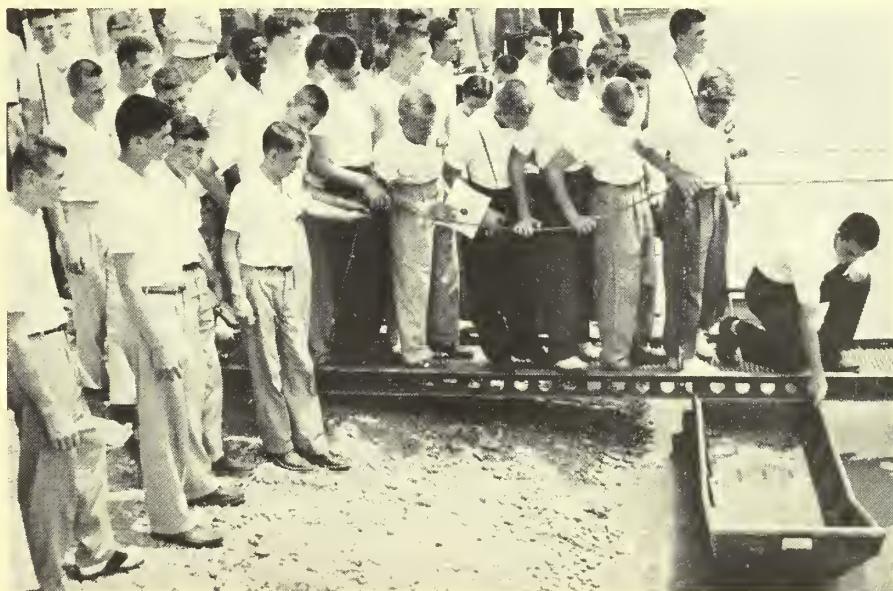
But it would be a brave or foolish man who would guess just what's up.

On Aug. 1, retiring Ass't Sec. of Defense Dr. John A. Hannah made a press-conference announcement with enough of the unusual in it to suggest the President should release it instead of the Ass't Secretary — who was returning to the presidency of Michigan State College.

Hannah spoke of plans for a stabilized standing force well above 3 million, plus a compulsory Ready Reserve even bigger than that, plus compulsory, military duty for every qualified young man, plus Selective Service protection for older reservists, plus earmarking deferred selectees for prompt call-up in an emergency, plus excusing WW2 and Korea vets from reserve obligations.

Even more newsworthy, Hannah an-

BOYS' NATION DELEGATES



Delegates to the 9th annual Legion Boys' Nation, July 23-30, met with the President at the White House, visited the Pentagon, lunched in the Senate dining room. Above, they inspect a bridge at the Army Engineer Center, Fort Belvoir, Va.

nounced plans for welding the present Army and Air Force Reserves into the National Guard and nationalizing the National Guard "for all practical purposes."

Hannah's statements left room for a lot of guesswork, not only as to the exact meaning of the plan but as to the meaning of such an important announcement coming from Hannah.

Attempts to learn more disclosed that (1) No written release of any such plans were available in the Pentagon, (2) The White House was not ready to say that anything Hannah had released had Administration blessing, (3) Nobody in the Administration was prepared to amplify on Hannah's statement, and (4) Defense was still working on its recommendation for a new manpower act.

On Aug. 3, Defense Secretary Charles A. Wilson held a press conference to answer the questions raised by Hannah's statements.

He said that (1) *Principles* of a new manpower plan have been accepted in a broad sense by the top-flite Nat'l Security Council, (2) Defense wasn't ready with details yet, (3) A plan would be offered early next year, (4) The plan wouldn't "do away with" the Army and Air Force Reserves, (5) Defense expected opposition to the plan it would offer, (6) Would probably have to settle for less, and (7) The present reserve system would be revealed as "a scandal" if war should break out.

There was not necessarily any inconsistency between Hannah's and Wilson's statements. Both indicated that Defense will strive for a large and workable compulsory reserve — a close cousin to UMT — and is working on brand new design for such a system.

It is possible that Defense has an idea for integrating the reserve system with the National Guard to implement UMT — by dividing the Federal interest and the State interest in the Guard without destroying either — and including the Air and Army Reserves therein.

In that case, the Hannah announcement could be viewed as a trial balloon to feel out National Guard and regular service Reserve reactions while Defense is still preparing its plan.

AMERICANISM:

Series at Yakima

Four sectional winners from among more than 16,000 Legion Junior Baseball teams will compete in the final elimination at the Little World Series in Yakima, Wash., Sept 1-5. On July 17, Owen O. Carpenter, general chmn of this year's series, reported that more than 20,000 advance tickets had been sold, and that a total attendance of more

than 40,000 was possible for a 7-game series.

Yakima, home of last year's national Junior Baseball champions, is making ample preparations for the series, Carpenter reported. Post 36 in Yakima has 76 committees working on the tourney. Sightseeing trips through the Northwest for the youthful team members, swimming, free movies and other entertainment are planned. Legion Auxiliary Unit 36 in Yakima will provide daily laundry service for the members of the four teams.

Competing teams will be survivors of late August sectional tournaments held in Pittsfield, Mass.; Ponchatoula, La.; Bloomington, Ind.; and Hastings, Neb.

The 1954 Champion will receive the Legion's Howard P. Savage Trophy and the Edsel Ford 10-year silver plaque. The plaque is retired every 10 years to the Baseball Hall of Fame at Coopers-town, N. Y., with the names of series winners engraved on it.

Movies Win Out

Twenty-three film writers who had been uncooperative with House Un-American Activities Committee investigations of communism, lost out in a whopping big suit against motion picture producers and House Committee personnel in Los Angeles Superior Court on July 12.

The 23 sued for more than \$51 million damages, claiming a conspiracy in moviedom against them that blocked their further employment in films. Eighteen had "taken the Fifth Amendment" when asked to testify about their communist connections. Five others had refused to appear to testify. Subsequently, they said, they had been unable to find movie work.

Judge Ellsworth Meyer threw out their suit against 11 major movie companies, 1 movie association and 4 studio executives, "without leave to amend."

The court also rejected the plaintiffs' suit against two members of the House Committee and its investigator, William Wheeler, but allowed 30 days for the plaintiffs to amend their suit against those three.

The 23 claimed that the studios had "boycotted" them and that the other three defendants had "induced the studios to boycott them." The court accepted the claim that the 23 couldn't get film work, but denied damages.

"No reason occurs," said Judge Meyer, "why those who merely are possible employers should be required to respond to damages for conduct to protect their business interest" against inferences regarding the 23 drawn by the studios' customers as a result of the behavior of the 23.

Thus, the decision, though subject to appeal, made the point that studios could refrain from hiring people if they feared such employees were not acceptable to movie audiences.

The major studios, long fearing legal complications, had taken little action against Hollywood reds until recent years. Three years ago they moved to rid themselves of the most objectionable characters, regardless of the legal consequences. The 23 plaintiffs in the present case included some who are considered to have been the most abusive witnesses that ever appeared before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The group included Michael Wilson, Gale Sondergaard, Howard da Silva, John Howland Chamberlin, Fred Graf, Alvin Hammer, Donald A. Gordon, Robert Lees, Richard L. Richards, Waldo Salt, Phillip Stevenson, Louise Rousseau, Alfred Lewis Levitt, Paul Jarrico, Abraham Lincoln Polonsky, Wilma Shore, Herta Uerkvitz, Paul Perlin, Guy Endore, Edward F. Huebsch, Fredric I. Rinaldo, Louis Solomon and Anne Revere.

Defendants, in addition to 11 leading studios and the House committee members and investigator, were: Dore Schary and E. B. Mannix, MGM executives; and Jack and Harry Warner.

MEMBERSHIP:

Ready for '55

Nat'l Legion membership plans for 1955, formulated by the staff of the Nat'l Membership and Post Activities Committee at Indianapolis Hq., were moving fast by Aug. 1.

Membership slogan for the year is "Get 5 for '55." That slogan is also the title of the new 32-page membership planning booklet, a valuable and informative aid for Post membership planning. Booklet is a complete outline for organizing a Post membership program. Limited to one per Post, booklets have been sent to Department offices, where Posts can get their copies.

Other Nat'l literature for 1955 membership program includes an individual aid, "Salesbook for Legion Salesmen," with tips on selling membership and a supply of application forms bound in. It is available through Departments, which have been sent bulk quantities. Also available in quantity through Departments is a pamphlet that can be read quickly by a prospective member. Called "AL, the Veterans' Pal," the pamphlet is a short, concise answer to the veteran who asks: "What does the Legion stand for?" It does a rapid-fire, easy-to-read job of explaining Legion's community service, child welfare, veterans service, legislative, Americanism,

nat'l security and religious emphasis programs. It also stresses the fun and sociability of Legion membership and convention activities, and points up the Legion's anti-communist work.

Also available on a test-basis is a new "calling-card" booklet. It, too, is an explanatory booklet for a prospective member. Its cover serves as the calling card of the membership solicitor. Made for quick reading, the 8-page booklet is laid out in a format that is actually the size of a calling card. Samples have been sent out to Posts. Plan is to furnish bulk orders, if demanded, at a nominal price.

'54 Slightly Down

In the 1954 membership campaign, total membership stood at 2,764,900 on July 29. Figure was 7,526 below comparative figure of 2,772,426 one year earlier. Final 1954 figures would be those of Dec. 31.

In spite of slight Nat'l fall-off, many Dep'ts were rolling at high levels. On July 29 these Dep'ts had the highest membership in history: Georgia, Louisiana, Mexico, North Dakota and Panama.

In addition, the following were ahead of their 1953 total membership by July 29: Connecticut, D.C., Delaware, Hawaii, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Puerto Rico, Texas, Vermont and Wisconsin.

Over their quotas for the full year 1954 by July 29 were the following additional Dep'ts: Arizona, Canada, Florida, Italy, Maine and the Philippine Islands.

Continental quota leaders were: North Dakota, 114%; Georgia 113%, and Louisiana, 110%.

Foreign quota leaders were: Mexico, 133%; Puerto Rico, 123% and France, 121%.

Trailing in quota on July 29 were the following, below 90% on that date: Alaska, 74%; West Virginia, 80%; Kentucky, 80%; North Carolina, 86%; Montana, 87%; Arkansas, 87%; Alabama, 89% and Idaho, 89%.

Membership News Notes

Recent reports of Post and District membership activities include the following:

» Fred L. Stanley Post 292, Granger, Tex., broke its membership record for the 4th straight year. Steady climb took Post from 146 in 1951 to 210 by mid-June this year.

» In Georgia, where Dep't had record high last year and broke that record in first half of this year, century-clubbers were blooming all over. At Post 13, in Valdosta, for example, Sgt-at-arms R. L. Smith had signed up 123 members by July 14; Adj't George T. Mulligan 110; Cmdr H. B. Edwards Jr. 115 and Cmdr-elect Gerald W. Blanton 103.

» At the halfway point of 1954, Post 1 in Denver, Colo., was running ahead of Post 1, Omaha, Neb. Denver Legionnaires were determined to hold the lead and unseat Omaha as the world's biggest Post at year's end—a long-time Denver ambition. Both Posts are over the 11,000 mark so far.

» The 6th District of California won its Dep't trophy for membership increase in 1954. The District, under Cmdr Dick Burkhardt of Post 832, Sacramento, upped membership 247%.

» First to sign up for 1955 at Blue Jacket Post 599, Zanesville, Ohio, is Lawrence E. Zane, resident of Miami, Okla. Zane is chief of the Wyandotte Indian tribe in Oklahoma, and a great-great-grandson of Isaac Zane, founder of Zanesville. Zane is one-eighth Indian.

» Round-trip air travel to the U.S. has been offered to (1) That member of Post 1, Frankfurt, Germany, who secured most members before August 1, and (2) that member who secures the most 1955 memberships before December 15. Trips were offered by Bernard Mishkin, manager of Furlough Flights plane travel agency in Frankfurt, who also awarded free trips for two Post members to attend Nat'l Convention in Washington.

CHILD WELFARE:

Something New

On July 9, a brand new American Legion Child Welfare Foundation was officially incorporated in the State of Indiana. The foundation, a separate entity from the Legion's Child Welfare Commission, was established to receive funds for child welfare projects in addition to those of the Legion's established program. Source of funds would be from gifts.

Creation of the foundation had been several years in the brewing. Its establishment was finally authorized by the Nat'l Executive Committee last May. When and if properly financed, Foundation could sponsor or aid such child

welfare projects, researches and surveys as its directors deemed worthy of Foundation expenditures. Emphasis was expected to lie in fields of child welfare where serious problems have not yet been tackled by any agencies, or have been poorly met.

It is the second Legion Foundation to be established. The American Legion Endowment Fund formed in 1925, dedicated chiefly to veterans' welfare, now has funds in excess of \$7 million, whose capital is untouchable.

New Child Welfare Foundation has initial assets of mineral rights in 10,000 acres of oil lands in Williston Basin of North Dakota and Montana—now under lease for development by major oil companies. Assets also include fractional interest in an undeveloped oil well in Oklahoma and in a Montana uranium mine. Mineral assets are gift of a Legionnaire who requested no publicity be given him. Foundation does not anticipate a public drive for funds, but has received unsolicited small gifts from individuals, Posts and Districts. It also has received three requests for contributions from agencies in the fields of child health, mental health and juvenile delinquency. Early requests came from Louisiana, California and Massachusetts.

A Record Year

The 1954 Report of the Nat'l Child Welfare Commission reveals that the Legion and its three affiliated organizations spent an all-time record amount of their own funds—\$6,657,499.19—for child welfare during the period from June 1, 1953, through May 31, 1954. During this period, Child Welfare reports were submitted by 7,073 Posts (41% of all Posts, and another all-time record) and 11,643 Auxiliary Units (84%).

The money spent came from the following sources:

From Nat'l Child Welfare Division \$	73,266.44
From Legion Posts and Departments	\$3,004,679.38

CHAMP CLARK, LEGION'S FIRST PRESIDING OFFICER, DIES



Above, burial of Judge (and ex-U.S. Senator from Missouri) Bennett Champ Clark at Arlington Nat'l Cemetery, with Legion escort headed by Past Nat'l Cmdrs Johnson, Hayes, Stambaugh and Griffith—and the Legion's Nat'l Guard of Honor. Judge Clark, who presided at the Legion's Paris Caucus and served the Legion in many capacities later, died while vacationing at Gloucester, Mass., July 13.

From Auxiliary Units and Departments \$2,254,084.51
 From Forty and Eight \$1,023,300.15
 From Eight and Forty \$302,168.71
 The Legion and Auxiliary expended the following amounts:
 For direct help in cash or kind to needy youngsters \$2,201,857.96
 For contributions to welfare and charitable agencies \$997,628.12
 For parties, gifts and other extras \$818,342.54
 For other Child Welfare activities and projects \$1,239,905.58
 For Department Child Welfare administrative expense \$74,295.48

These figures do *not* include any help for children obtained by the Legion from outside sources.

School \$ \$ Lost

On July 16, in Indianapolis, Ed Wickland, head of the Scholarship Information Service of the Legion Child Welfare Division, pointed out a chronic problem. From his files he pulled a couple of current examples. There were five applicants for two scholarships to Rice Institute. But there was a hitch — the five had applied too late.

Another dip into the same files produced evidence of a similar mistake on the part of some youngsters who wished to take advantage of scholarships to Tufts College.

Many college scholarships go begging, he said, because (1) people don't know about them, (2) they apply too late. Approximately 80% of the applications received by the Legion Scholarship Information Service arrive too late.

Early planning is also necessary for those who wish to enter the service academies. Appointments exist for sons of veterans killed in action or who died as a direct result of military service. Those interested should apply in the October before the year of entrance. High school students seeking college scholarships should begin their investigations during the junior year.

Scholarship information can be obtained from the Scholarship Information Service, The American Legion, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

DEPARTMENT CONVENTIONS:

Commanders for 1955

Partial returns from Legion Department conventions report the following new Dep't Commanders for 1955, in addition to the 15 new Commanders reported on these pages last month:

Mississippi: T. W. Carr, Moorhead, Miss.; county service officer.

Delaware: Harry S. Zerby, Box 97, Georgetown, Del.; insurance agent.

Wyoming: Dana Davis, Box 261, Sheridan, Wyo.

Connecticut: George D. Baron, Fairwood Road, Bethany, Conn.; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad employee.

Indiana: Ira E. Lyon, 19 Center Street, Greenfield, Ind.; lumber business.

Wisconsin: James A. Martineau, Oconto, Wis.; attorney.

Ohio: James M. Wagonseiler, 323 E. Main Street, Lancaster, Ohio; insurance agent.

Georgia: Jack Langford, Griffin, Ga.; office supply business.

Minnesota: Lawrence J. Willett, Jackson, Minn.; contractor.

Maryland: Benjamin B. Buckner, Room E., War Memorial Bldg, Baltimore, Md.; taxicab business.

Tennessee: Whit LaFon, 300 Johnson St., Jackson, Tenn.; ass't district attorney general.

California: Malcolm M. Champlin, attorney, Stark and Champlin law firm, Oakland, Cal.

West Virginia: L. O. Bickel, Fairmount, W. Va.; Federal Internal Revenue Service employee.

New York: John B. Ryan, Jr., 548 Warren St., Albany, N. Y.; Employment and public relations director, Albany office of General Aniline and Film Corp.

Arkansas: Abe J. Davidson, Marvell, Ark.

Hawaii: Toma Tasaki, 2011 Dole St., Honolulu; school principal.

Michigan: Kent T. Lundgren, 1001 Sheridan St., Menominee, Mich.; pharmacist.

Missouri: Elmer W. Kuhlmann, 5505 Era Ave., St. Louis, Mo.; member of St. Louis Police Dep't.

Oregon: Carl R. Moser, 2410 N. E. Hoyt Ave., Portland, Ore.

Pennsylvania: Sherman W. Mason, Jeannette, Pa.; mortician.

BRIEFLY NOTED:

• The New York Chapter of the 36th (Texas) Div. will hold Memorial Services commemorating the Salerno landing on Sept. 10 at 8:00 P. M. at the Hotel Martinique. Landing was first by American troops in Europe in WW2.

• Military Chaplains Ass'n is looking for names of former Armed Forces Chaplains who have served as Legion Dept or Post chaplains. Names should be forwarded to William E. Austill, Editor, *The Military Chaplain*, 1710 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

• Nat'l Security Commission has released *Air Power in An Age of Peril* a new illustrated booklet. Posts wishing

copies should send requests to Dept Adjts.

• Korean war cost Uncle Sam \$151 billion. WW1 cost was \$66 and WW2 \$500 billion.

• The American Legion will throw the force of its 17,200 Posts behind a national "Get Out the Vote" campaign this Fall. Lapel buttons reading "I Pledge to Vote," such as were used in 1952, will be sold through Nat'l Emblem Sales, The American Legion, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind. Price \$4.00 per thousand (minimum order).

• Herman Pheffer, who lost both legs on the Anzio beachhead is Legion's top specialist on artificial limbs. Recently he took a one-week course in upper extremity prosthetics at the University of California. Pheffer — only non-doctor in class — made top score.

• Lt. Gen. Hubert R. Harmon, USAF-Ret. has been recalled to active duty to head up new Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colo.

• *The Firing Line*, weekly newsletter of the Nat'l Americanism Commission, on July 15 reported appointment of congressional committee to investigate educational activities of the Federal Government. Committee headed by Congressman Ralph W. Gwinn is expected to look into instructional materials. *The Firing Line* urged Legionnaires, having un-American instructional materials used in education, to send copies to Nat'l Americanism Commission, The American Legion, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind.

CONVENTION CALENDAR:

Sunday, Aug. 29:

Junior Drum & Bugle Corps Contest, Eastern High School Stadium, 9:00 A. M.

Memorial Services, Amphitheater, Arlington Nat'l Cemetery, 12:30 P. M.

Band Contest, Roosevelt High School Stadium, 1:00 P. M.

Color Guard Contest, The Ellipse, behind the White House, 2:00 P. M. Nat'l Executive Committee Meeting, Statler Hotel, 2:00 P. M.

Chorus Contest Water Gate Park, rear of Lincoln Memorial, 2:30 P. M. 50 cents with registration ticket, otherwise \$1.00.

American Legion Press Ass'n. election, banquet and Show, Nat'l Press Club, 7:00 P. M.

40 & 8 Opening Session, Temporary Bldg. U, Constitution Ave. below 14th St., 9:00 P. M.

Monday, Aug. 30:

Opening Session Auxiliary, Mayflower Hotel 8:30 A. M.

Drum and Bugle Corps Contest, Roosevelt High School, 9:00 A. M.

Opening Session American Legion Convention, Nat'l Guard Armory, 10:00 A. M.

Firing Squad Contest, The Ellipse, 10:00 A. M.

Junior Color Guard, The Ellipse, 1:00 P. M.

Drum and Bugle Corps Finals, Griffith Stadium, 7:00 P. M. 50 cents with registration ticket — \$1.00 otherwise.

National Commander's Dinner, Statler Hotel, 8:00 P. M.

Tuesday, Aug. 31:

American Legion Parade, 2:00 P. M. Seats are 1, 2, & 3 dollars.

Wednesday, Sept. 1:

Army Retreat honoring National Commander, 5:00 P. M.

40 & 8 Banquet, Statler Hotel, 7:00 P. M.

All States Dinner, American Legion Auxiliary, Mayflower Hotel, 8:00 P. M.

Thursday, Sept. 2:

American Legion Convention Session and election of officers, Nat'l Guard Armory, 9:00 A. M.

Auxiliary Convention Session and election of officers, Mayflower Hotel, 9:00 A. M.

National Commander's Inaugural Ball, Nat'l Guard Armory, 8:00 P. M.

RECENT POST DOINGS:

Post 24, New Prague, Minn., voted to donate \$500 to the City Park Board for use in improving and maintaining Memorial Park.

Post 168, Thurmont, Md., bought a fully-equipped ambulance. Post also devoted all proceeds from a dance and floor show which it held to a project to buy wheel chairs, hospital beds, and crutches.

Post 129, Hillsboro, Ohio, presented to the State of Ohio a Flag and flag-pole. Flag is now flown from a point on the north beach of Rocky Fork Lake.

Post 50, Daytona Beach, Fla., gave a 24-inch TV set to the Lake City (Fla.) Veterans Hospital.

Post 235, Marseilles, Ill., donated a movie screen to the St. Charles School for Boys.

Post 423, Worcester, Mass., which is composed entirely of veterans of the Naval Service, presented the Comdr. Rufus A. Soule III Memorial Award to the Naval Reserve Division which won top honors in the annual inspection by representatives of the First Naval District.

As an incentive to greater attendance at Post meetings, Post 13, Tallahassee, Fla., has inaugurated a "Parade of Talent" at one of the two meetings the Post holds each month. The "Parade of Talent" presents a speaker who is well-known in the area and who is able to

discuss a subject which is of interest to Post members.

Post 501, Minneapolis, Minn., donated an automatic page turner for paralysis victims to the Sister Kenny Institute.

Post 11, Florence, Ala., conducts livestock auctions which have provided a service to the farmers of Lauderdale County and have been a source of revenue for other activities of the Post. In the past year the auctions have enabled the Post to donate more than \$450 to local charities, to set aside \$400 for a new roof for the Post home, to buy 100 chairs for the Post home, and to end the year in the black.

When U. S. Citizenship was conferred upon nine immigrants at Bemidji, Minn., Post 16 conducted a Flag ceremony for the occasion, and presented a Flag and a book about Flag etiquette to each of the nine new citizens.

Members of Post 194, Wellsville, Kan., played host at a strawberry feed to all ex-servicemen in Franklin County.

The cast and orchestra of "Le Cafe du Legion," minstrel show of Post 275, Lisbon, Ohio, traveled to the Chillicothe (Ohio) VA Hospital (round trip more than 400 miles) and presented an hour-long performance for patients there.

Post 32, Marblehead, Mass., (325 years old this year) was a co-sponsor with various other Marblehead organi-

zations, of "Open House in Olde Marblehead," during which old colonial homes and gardens were opened to the general public.

Post 1, Balboa, Canal Zone, sent 100 gift packages to French soldiers in Indo-China. Each package contained a message saying that Balboa Legionnaires appreciated the fact that the French soldiers were engaged in the big war against communism. Packages went with cooperation of French Ambassador to Panama. Post requested that, insofar as possible, Dien Bien Phu survivors should get the gifts.

Post 262, Waverly, Ill., presented a medal for outstanding heroism to Boy Scout Kenneth Muckelston. Post's action was taken in recognition of the intrepid deeds performed by the 12-year-old lad last June 28 when he saved three persons from drowning. Presentation took place at the Post's anniversary meeting.

Post 1, Leonia, N. J., raised more than \$8,000 in order to build a house for quadriplegic Korea veteran John McEachen who must have special equipment to enable him to get into a wheel chair from his bed. House was needed because hoist required to move vet from special bed to wheel chair could not be accommodated in apartment in which vet's family lives.

<p>IT SMELLS GRAND</p>  <p>WHAT A FRAGRANCE THAT'S FOR ME!</p>	<p>IT PACKS RIGHT</p>  <p>LOAD SOME MORE IN... THEN YOU'LL SEE</p>
<p>IT SMOKES SWEET</p>  <p>... JUST HOW GOOD A PIPE CAN BE!</p>	<p>IT CAN'T BITE!</p> <p>SIR WALTER RALEIGH'S BLEND OF CHOICE KENTUCKY BURLEYS IS <u>EXTRA-AGED</u> TO GUARD AGAINST TONGUE BITE.</p> <p>FREE!</p> <p>24-PAGE BOOKLET ON PIPE CARE. JUST WRITE TO: SIR WALTER RALEIGH, DEPT. A-4, LOUISVILLE, KY.</p> 

Post 64, Pittsburg, Kan., held its 18th annual banquet for the blind of Pittsburg and Girard. Twenty-six sightless persons and their guests attended.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Jobs, Honors, Activities

E. Meade Wilson, Nat'l Executive Committeeman from Florida, made a director of Polk Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n., Lakeland, Fla.

Sam W. Reynolds, of Omaha, Neb., who established the record of having attended more consecutive meetings of the NEC than any other man (when he was a Nat'l Executive Committeeman, 1924-35), appointed to the U. S. Senate to fill the unexpired term of the late Hugh Butler.

I. W. Carpenter, Omaha, Neb., appointed Assistant Sec. of State.

Hugh McKenna, Omaha, Neb., elected vice-president, U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

James E. Powers, Macon, Ga., appointed to Nat'l Executive Committee, to fill the unexpired term of Guy O. Stone, resigned.

David V. Addy, Vice-Chmn, Child Welfare Commission, named Auditor General of Detroit, Mich.

Lon Babb, Acting Adjutant, Dept of Montana, confirmed as Adjutant.

Walter W. Smith, elected Adjutant, Dept of Alaska.

Norman M. ("Pat") Lyon, Vice-Chmn, Legion Aeronautics Committee, appointed Director, Los Angeles (Cal.) Office of Federal Housing Administration.

Died

William J. O'Connell, of Des Moines, Iowa, Vice Chmn, Legion Counter-Subversive Activities Committee.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Space does not permit notices to contact persons for any purpose except to assist in establishing a claim for a veteran or his dependents. Statement to that effect should accompany notice.

813th Engr. Aviation Bn., H & S Co.—Need to hear from anyone who served with this outfit in Jan., 1951, when I had a knot removed from my right side. Cooks or officers might remember me, because I was DRO for the Officers' Mess where Lt. Borgfoll was Mess Officer and Sgt. Russell was Mess Sgt. Write *Lester L. Knowles*, Route 1, Dumas, Miss. Claim pending.

204th AAA SL Bn., Battery C, San Diego, Cal., or 292nd and 296th SL Bns., Territory of Hawaii (WW2)—Would like to hear from any members of these units who may remember my right arm and shoulder paining me during late 1944 or 1945. My arm, shoulder, and shoulder blade have been amputated because of an incurable tumor of the bone, and I need help to establish a claim. Write (former Sgt.) *Prentice T. Paulson*, 4451 South Grant, Englewood, Colo.

Antigua Island, B.W.I. (WW2)—In 1941, I was under treatment of Capt. Brewer, an Army Doctor, for an ear infection. I need his help to establish claim. Write *William D. Harrill*, Box 190, Forest City, N. C.

82nd Airborne Div., 325th Inf.—July 5, 1942, I underwent an operation at the Station Hospital, Camp Claiborne, La. I was a Private at the time. My officers were Capt. Zinn, 1st Lt. Green, and 1st Lt. Goff. Anyone who knows their whereabouts contact *John LeRoy North*, R. R. #2, Sparta, Wis. Info needed to establish claim.

315th Field Artillery, Battery A (WW1)—In order to establish claim, need to hear from Lt. Lawrence C. Stickney, Sgt. Wm. R. Murphy, Samuel Smith, who should remember my total deafness for two days after a bombardment in France. Write *Howard D. Royer*, Watson-town, Pa.

355th Bakery Co., Litchfield Le Grand, France (Sept. 1918-Apr. 1919)—Need to contact anyone who remembers Cpl. John J. Hughes having served with this outfit and having gone to doctor every day for six months while suffering from flu and other ailment as a result of action. Medical officer was Doctor Welsh. Hughes is now disabled and unable to work. Write *John J. Hughes*, 3323 So. Oakley Ave., Chicago 8, Ill.

44th Engineer Bn., Co. B (WW1)—In order to establish claim, I would like contact buddies who served with me at Rheims, France. I was Company Barber at the time. Write *Joseph Condareuri*, Arnold, Pa.

Motor Transport School, Pine Valley, Cal.—Would appreciate hearing from anyone who served with me during June and July, 1944, in order to establish claim which is of importance to me and wife and six children. Write *Merrill Bohnenkamp*, Ward 8E, Veterans Hospital, Omaha, Neb.

62nd Armored Field Artillery Bn., Battery D—While on bivouac at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., in Jan., 1951, during very rainy weather which changed to sub-zero temperatures) Pvt. Howard D. Vix had foot trouble. The last few days, he was left in camp to keep the fires going because he could not march properly. Later, paralysis of the right leg and neuritis of both legs developed. Need help to establish claim. Anyone who remembers any of these incidents write *Howard D. Vix*, Saylor St., Downers Grove, Ill.

Motor Transport Unit #304 (WW1)—William Helfrich served as a Sergeant with this outfit. He needs to hear from those who served with him, especially from: Harold O. Brown, Alexander A. Brown, Abraham M. Ravich, and 1st Lt. J. M. Clifton. Write *Wm. Helfrich*, 203 Thompson, Waterloo, Iowa. Claim pending.

Co. C of a QM Regt., Camp Lee, Va.—Anyone who served in such an outfit at Camp Lee between Oct. and Dec. 24, 1941, please contact *Raymond Warrick*, Box 206, Rt. 3, Rockingham, N. C. Claim pending.

114th Med. Sv. Unit Sn., and 147th General Hospital, Honolulu, Hawaii (WW2)—Need to hear from someone who served with either of these organizations and who knows about my condition. Please write *Louis D. Mulhall*, Yellowpine, Tex.

28th Div., 109th Inf., Co. D—In May, 1944, Kenneth (Kelley) Ryle was ruptured at Bonn, Germany, as a result of carrying heavy machine gun. He needs to contact Capt. Rand (Co. Commander), 1st Sgt. Milroy, Platoon Sgt. Vanderwell, Sgt. Obe Jerald, and Chris Kern who know of the injury. Write *Kenneth Ryle*, Patriot, Ind. Claim pending.

24th Div., 34th Inf., Antitank Co.—Served with this outfit in the Mine Platoon and Motor Pool on Mindanao (Philippines) and in Japan. Need to hear from any member of the unit, who remembers me especially from the 1st Sgt. Need help to establish claim. Write *Mills F. Heard*, Route 2, Tchula, Miss.

44th Const. Engr. Bn., H & S Co., or Co. B—Need to contact someone who was serving with me in Seoul, Korea, about Sept. 10, 1950, when I received an eye injury. I was hospitalized in Japan and did not return to my outfit. Write *Walton G. Wilkey*, Gen. Del., Belle Rive, Ill. Claim pending.

537th Field Artillery, Battery C—From Oct. 1, 1952 to May 20, 1953, PFC James E. Mason was stationed with this outfit at Camp Carson, Colo. He was married Dec. 29, 1952. Since his death, May 11, 1953, the government has maintained that it has no record of his having changed the beneficiary of his insurance. Need to hear from those who served with Mason in order to establish that Mason did in fact change his beneficiary and that the forms were not received by proper governmental office. Write *Radinsky, Krip & McLean*, 1045 Acoma St., Denver 4, Colo.

Co. D of an Engineer outfit, Fort Lewis, Wash.—I served as a Cpl. in this outfit, Dec. 1945-Mar. 1946 with a Cpl. Loy from Kentucky. I

need to contact him in order to establish claim. Write *J. P. Shelton*, Box 15 Rover Rt., West Plains, Mo.

Camp Lee, Va., Station Hospital, Ward 45—Need to contact any persons who were hospitalized with me in this ward during the period from June 17, to July 20, 1944. Write *Edward Thomas McGuire*, P. O. Box 1122, Petersburg, Va.

603rd Medical Clearing Co. (WW2)—In 1944, while in the Admiralty Islands (Los Negros) I was found disabled for military duty. Need statements from anyone who served with me in order to establish that I was on full military duty at that time. Would especially like to hear from Capt. Ames, Capt. Kelly, Sgt. Miller. Write *Austin "Joe" Russell*, 14 E. Giles St., Sullivan, Ind. Claim pending.

29th Div., 115th Inf., Co. B—On the afternoon of Oct. 12, 1918, Cpl. Smith and I were in a deep, steep canyon when two shells knocked out our location. Smith died in a few minutes. My spine was injured. I was x-rayed in Base Hospital #57, but no record can now be found. Need to contact someone who remembers the shelling or the x-ray. Write *Jack Hensley*, Route 2, Box 363, Westville, Okla. Claim pending.

90th Inf. Div., 357th Inf., Co. E—I received concussion from an 88 shell near Dillingen, Germany. I need proof of this, especially from James Roberts, Alfred Gray, John Crinnian, Edward D. Cleary. Write *Frederick W. Henkel*, 902 Schultz Ave., Columbus, Ohio. Claim pending.

Navy

Wyava Gulch, Territory of Hawaii—Anyone who knows about the injuries I (then S 1/c, USNR) received while serving at this station, Oct. 12, 1944, contact *Freddie W. Shaw*, 1024 West 10th St., Prineville, Ore. Info needed to establish claim.

USS Hornet—Need to contact Phm 3/c John MacSweeney or anyone else who served with me aboard this ship between April, 1944, and March, 1945. Contact *Carl E. Lawrence*, Redwood Falls, Minn. Claim pending.

USS Tinsman—Need to hear from men who served aboard this ship, especially from the Chief Pharmacist's Mate who treated my back and from members of the Ship's Office who witnessed or who remember the safe falling across my back and pinning me against the filing cabinets in the ship's Office during rough weather in Philippine waters. I have had trouble with my back since then. This injury was not noted on my medical record. Write *Anthony J. Abbruzzi*, 110 S. Catherine St., Plattsburg, N. Y. Help needed to establish claim.

3rd Fleet, USS Yorktown and USS Sarasota—Anyone who remembers having served with me during the period 1941-45, write *Perry Jay Orr*, 50 Walnut St., Leetonia, Ohio.

Air

34th Air Depot Group, San Bernardino Air Depot, Cal.—Anyone who can furnish information about Sgt. Kenneth Doyle Henderson (home Sta., Mich.), please contact *Gordon L. Rich*, 9 Elm St., Dalton, Ga. Info needed to establish claim.

2537th A.A.F.B.U., Perrin Field, Tex.—Need to contact persons who served with me, 1943-46, during which time I was treated for a sinus ailment. Write *Bill Burnett*, 512 East Harrison St., McAlester, Okla. Need help to establish claim.

144th Night Photo Recon Sqdn.—Need to hear from anyone who served in battle area in Rhineland, Ardennes, Holland, France, and Belgium with Cpl. Francis R. Berryman of Ipswich, Mass. Write *William F. Regan*, 14 Main St., Peabody, Mass. Claim pending.

Camp Seven Mile, Spokane, Wash., 13th Bombing & Gunnery Range, near Geiger Field—In summer of 1943, PFC William E. Goddard fell from rear of ammo truck, landed on his head. He suffered convulsive seizure in his barracks shortly afterwards. Anyone who knows of the accident, or who can verify it, or who knows of witnesses to it, write *William E. Goddard*, P. O. Box 666, Daytona Beach, Fla. Claim pending.

472nd Aviation Sqdn.—When I was serving as a PFC in the Pacific and on Okinawa, 1943-45, my knee was injured. Need to hear from someone who served with me, especially from Frank Howard who lived in the South. Write *J. L. Armstrong, Jr.*, 1135 Canal St., Warren, Ohio. Claim pending.

2115th B.U., Sqdn. C-3, Anniston A.A.F., Ala.—At Talladega, Ala., just prior to June 6, 1944, Sgt. Norman H. Kelliher fell out of a truck while helping a private into it. Need to hear from anyone who witnessed the fall, especially from Pvt. Carl Prusch, Pvt. Tony DeMarco, or Capt. William S. Bond. Kelliher has been hospitalized since Dec., 1953. Write *Norman H. Kelliher*, 22 Frank St., Watertown, Mass. Claim pending.

MISSING IN KOREA

Name, rank, and complete unit should be clearly spelled out — no abbreviations. Replies to these notices which ask for money should be reported to the editors.

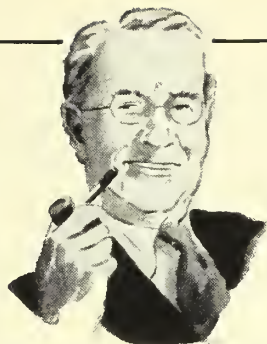
- 7th Div., 17th Inf., Co. L — SFC Homer Irwin May missing since Sept. 2, 1951, on Hill 851; presumed dead by Government Dec. 31, 1953. Anyone who served with him or who knows what happened to him please write his mother, Mrs. Virginia F. May, 3326 4th St., North, Minneapolis, Minn.
- 7th Div., 7th Signal Co., Photo Section — Sgt. Bela Kapotsffy died in Korea. Anyone who was with him at the time of his death or who was in his unit please write his mother, Mrs. Margaret Kapotsffy, 224 Third St., Passaic, N. J.
- 2nd Div., 9th Inf. Regt., 2nd Bn., Hq Co. — SFC Daniel H. Sutton reported killed Dec. 1, 1950, near Sunchon. His body has never been recovered. His parents, Mr. & Mrs. Daniel M. Sutton, Route 3, Port Townsend, Wash., would appreciate receiving any information about his death and burial, especially from anyone in his company who knew him.
- 5th RCT, 555th Field Artillery Bn., Battery B — 2nd Lt. Paul Owen Parkhurst reported missing July 14, 1953. Anyone having any information about him please write his next of kin, Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Romine, 339 Logan, Bethalto, Ill.
- 24th Div. — Cpl. Ray Frank Henry, who served with a heavy tank or artillery unit, was with members of his unit waiting for an airplane to drop them a tank belt, July 31, 1950. Part of the 24th Div. blew up the bridge which was the only way out for these men. It has also been reported that Henry and another man were killed trying to remove the wounded Lt. Fowler from the path of enemy fire. Anyone who has any information about him please write his parents, Mr. & Mrs. William A. Henry, Route 2, Maryville, Tenn.
- 2nd Div., 15th Field Artillery Bn., Battery B — Pvt. George L. Rights missing Feb. 13, 1951; reported to have been a POW in the Bean Camp May 15, 1951. Any additional information will be appreciated by his father, Dr. Douglas L. Rights, Box 68, Salem Station, Winston-Salem, N. C.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Notices restricted to those which give: Name of outfit; date; city; meeting place of reunion; name and address of secretary.

Army

- 10th Armored Div. Vets' Ass'n. & 796th AAA — Annual convention, New York, N. Y.; Sept. 4-6; Henry Hudson Hotel. For details write J. Edwin Grace, 172 Larch Road, Cambridge 38, Mass.
- 11th Airborne Div. Ass'n. — 2nd annual reunion, New York, N. Y.; Oct. 16; 69th Regiment Armory. Write Peter J. O'Regan, P. O. Box 11, Times Square Station, New York 36, N. Y.
- 32nd (Red Arrow) Div. (both WWs) — 35th annual convention, reunion & banquet, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Sept. 4-6; Pantlind Hotel. For details write V. J. Coles, 2306 Oakwood, NE, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- 34th Inf. Div. Ass'n. — 7th nat'l reunion, Des Moines, Iowa; Sept. 10-12; Fort Des Moines Hotel. Write Nat'l Hq. 34th Div. Ass'n., Argonne Armory, Des Moines, Iowa.
- 37th Div. Vets Ass'n. — Reunion, Chicago, Ill.; Sept. 4-6; Morrison Hotel. Write Jack McGuire, 1101 Wyandotte Bldg., Columbus 15, Ohio.
- 45th Inf. Div. — Annual reunion, New York, N. Y.; Oct. 1-3; Hotel New Yorker. For info write Herman Lesansky, 398 Hinsdale St., Brooklyn 7, N. Y.
- 65th Div. Ass'n. — Convention, New York, N. Y.; Oct. 1-3; Hotel New Yorker. Info from James N. Robertson, 111 North Olive St., Media, Pa.
- 77th Div. — Annual dance & reunion, New York, N. Y.; Oct. 2; Hotel Roosevelt. Write Thomas F. Hyland, 77th Div. Clubhouse, 28 East 39th St., New York, N. Y.
- 81st (Wildcat) Div. — Nat'l reunion, Rock Hill, S. C.; Oct. 2-3; Hotel Andrew Jackson. For details write Wildcat Veterans Ass'n., 1325 Wilson Ave., Chicago 40, Ill.
- 82nd (All American) Div. (WWI) — 35th annual reunion & dinner, New York, N. Y.; Oct. 23; Memorial Hall (28 East 39th St.). Write Edward C. Ellinger, 82nd Div. Ass'n., 28 East 39th St., New York 16, N. Y.



Advertisement

From where I sit by Joe Marsh

"Browser's" License

"Specs" Johnson, our high school English teacher, who thinks it's a real treat to spend an hour or so browsing in a bookshop found his idea of heaven up in Centerville last week.

"Just inside the door," Spec says, "there's a tray of bright blue buttons. If you want to look around without having someone suggest you buy the latest best-selling novel, or maybe a history of Africa, you pin a button on your coat lapel.

"You can take your time and poke around all you like. Then when you've found the book you want, take off the button, and someone's right there to take care of you."

From where I sit, everybody prefers to make his own choice in things. It doesn't matter whether it's books, or preferences in clothing or makes of cars. And it's no surprise that folks have personal preferences in beverages, too. So if your neighbor orders a glass of beer while you're having coffee, remember he's entitled to his choice, too.

Joe Marsh

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87th Div. Ass'n. — 5th reunion, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sept. 17-18; Ben Franklin Hotel. Details from Donald McCabe, 6517 Torresdale Ave., Philadelphia 35, Pa.

90th Inf. Div. — Annual reunion, Tulsa, Okla.; Nov. 12-14; Mayo Hotel. For info write Samuel W. Fry, Courthouse, Tulsa, Okla.

91st Div. Ass'n. of Washington (both WWs) — 36th annual reunion, Seattle, Wash.; Sept. 25; Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Write Rube LaShelle, 5407 42nd S. W., Seattle, Wash.

95th Inf. Div. — 5th annual reunion, Chicago, Ill.; Sept. 17-19; LaSalle Hotel. Info from J. G. Sitter, P. O. Box 1274, Chicago 90, Ill.

104th Inf. Div. (Nat'l Timberwolf Ass'n.) — 9th annual reunion & convention, Portland, Ore.; Sept. 4-6; Multnomah Hotel. Write G. C. Ratcliff, 607 Henry Bldg., Portland, Ore.

315th Inf. Regt. (WW2) — Reunion, Cincinnati, Ohio; Sept. 3-6; Hotel Gibson. For info write T. G. Shuffelbarger, Richlands, Va.

80th Field Artillery, Battery D (WW1) — Reunion, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sept. 4; Hotel Sylvania. Contact Frank C. Grieves, 3202 Princeton Ave., Philadelphia 49, Pa.

40th Engr. Nat'l Ass'n. — Reunion, St. Cloud, Minn.; Sept. 4; Hotel St. Cloud. Write Lock Box 132, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

550th Airborne Inf. Ass'n. — 2nd annual reunion, New York, N. Y.; Sept. 4-5; Hotel Shelburne. Contact Vincent W. Kelleher, 243 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

353rd Inf. — Reunion, Hutchinson, Kan.; Sept. 4-6; Baker Hotel. For info contact John C. Hughes, 829 East Ave. B., Hutchinson, Kan.

10th Engineer Bn. (WW2) — Eighth annual reunion, Monroe, Wis.; Sept. 4-5; farm of Lawrence Raymer. Additional info from Lawrence Raymer, Rt. 5, Monroe, Wis.

39th Combat Engr's Ass'n. — 7th annual reunion, Louisville, Ky.; Sept. 4-6; Hotel Seelbach. Info from R. A. Stokes, 1124 Monument St., Noblesville, Ind.

326th Field Artillery, Battery B — Reunion, Louisville, Ky.; Sept. 5; 617½ So. Fourth St. Write Chester Brown, P. O. Box 112, Cynthia, Ky.

555th Engineer Hvy. Pon. Bn. — 7th annual reunion, Milwaukee, Wis.; Sept. 5; Amvets Hall at 6th & Mitchell. Details from Anton Brzezinski, 2650 So. 66th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

605th Tank Destroyer Bn. — 6th annual reunion, Findlay, Ohio; Sept. 5; Findlay City Park. Info from Alfred Schmit, 626 E. 3rd St., Delphus, Ohio.

1st Convalescent Hospital — 7th annual reunion, Grinnell, Iowa; Sept. 5; home of LeRoy Mithelman (½ mi. south of town). Info from Henry J. Neider, 203 Bluff St., Waterloo, Iowa.

1st Signal Bn. — 9th annual reunion, Canton, Ohio; Sept. 5; Home of Joe Addressi, 3300 Cherry Ext. S.E. Info from George Hands, Jr., 12034 Bramel, Detroit, Mich.

4143rd Ser. Co. (formerly Co. C, 533rd Ser. Bn.) — 5th annual reunion, Syracuse, N. Y.; Sept. 6; Polish Legion of America Vets. For info contact Joe Virgil, 28 Kingsboro Rd., Rochester 19, N. Y.

561st QM Group, 3919th QM GS Supply Co. — Reunion, Cincinnati, Ohio; Sept. 6; 1554 Linn St., Apt. 882. Write Hubert O. Tatum, 410 So. Fayette St., Beckley, W. Va.

535th Ordnance Co. (H.M.F.A.) — Reunion, Waterloo, Iowa; Sept. 10-12; Hotel President. Contact Del Kendall, 1150 Glenn Ave.; Waterloo, Iowa.

129th Inf. Co. M (WW1) — Reunion, Belvidere, Ill.; Sept. 11; Eldon Bowleys Inn. Details from William M. Georgeson, Capron, Ill.

322nd Field Artillery Ass'n. (WW1) — 35th annual reunion, Columbus, Ohio; Sept. 11; Hait Motel, U. S. Route 40, Reynoldsburg, Ohio. Contact L. B. Fritsch, P. O. Box 324, Hamilton, Ohio.

134th M. G. Bn., Co. B (WW1) — Reunion, Steubenville, Ohio; Sept. 11; H. G. Weals, Mingo Jct., Ohio. Info from H. G. Weals, Mingo Jct., Ohio, c/o Mingo Pharmacy.

88th Div. M. P. Co.'s. (WW1) — 17th annual reunion, Mille Lacs Lake, Minn.; Sept. 11-12; New Lakeside Inn. Write Albert J. Meyer, Cumberland, Iowa.

327th Field Artillery (WW1) — Reunion, Taylorville, Ill.; Sept. 12; Manners Park. Info from Paul E. Zeeb, City Hall, Greenville, Ill.

90th General Hospital (WW2) — Reunion, New York, N. Y.; Sept. 12; Prince George Hotel. Contact Dr. A. Henry Clagett, Jr., 303 Light-house Road, Wilmington 3, Del.

120th Inf. Regt., Co. M — Annual reunion, Wilson, N. C.; Sept. 16; Parker's Restaurant. Details from Edmond J. Reick, 121 Tate St., Greensboro, N. C.

3rd Inf. Regt. (The Old Guard) Vets Ass'n. & Auxiliary — Annual reunion, Fort Snelling,

Minn.; Sept. 18. For info write Carl A. Olson, 2822 W. 60th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

938th Field Artillery Bn., Service Battery, and 166th Field Artillery Regt., 1st Serv. — 7th annual reunion, New Providence, Pa.; Sept. 18; Home of Charles H. Rehm. Info from Charles H. Rehm, New Providence, Pa.

712th Tank Bn., Co. A — Reunion, Rockford, Ill.; Sept. 18-19. Contact Robert E. Anderson, Prophetstown, Ill.

721st Railway Operating Bn. — 5th annual reunion, Columbus, Ohio; Sept. 24-25; Deshler Hilton Hotel. Info from James J. Weaver, 925½ S. Broad St., Lancaster, Ohio.

521st Ordnance Co. (H.M.F.A.) — Reunion, Saginaw, Mich.; Sept. 24-26; Bancroft Hotel. Contact Jay Gunnnett, 4130 Hillandale St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

319th Engineers (WW1) — Annual reunion, San Francisco, Cal.; Sept. 25; Marines Memorial Bldg. (Mason & Sutter Streets). Contact Col. C. W. Otwell, 348 Addison St., Palo Alto, Cal.

252nd Field Artillery Bn. — Annual reunion, Milwaukee, Wis.; Sept. 25; AHEPA Bldg. (3208 W. Highland Blvd.). Info from Arthur E. Mertens, 2415 N. 37th St., Milwaukee 10, Wis.

516th Ordnance Co. (H.M.F.A.) — 10th annual reunion, Madison, Wis.; Sept. 25; Eagles Club. Write Earl Haakenstad, 413 Frost Woods Rd., Madison 4, Wis.

135th Medical Regt. — Annual reunion, Burlington, Wis.; Sept. 25-26; Browns Lake Resort. For details write Sam Fragale, 1410 Willmor, Racine, Wis.

133rd Inf., Co. E. (WW2) — Reunion, Webster City, Iowa; Sept. 25-26; Armory. Write Donald M. Andrew, 1220 Walnut St., Webster City, Iowa.

137th Inf., Co. B (WW1) — Reunion, Horton, Kan.; Sept. 26; VFW Hall. Info from Floyd A. McGehe, 406 New Jersey Ave., Holton, Kan.

107th Field Artillery, Battery A (WW1) — Reunion, Phillipsburg, N. J.; Sept. 26; Thorpe's Grove. Write Wm. H. Wack, 628 Terrace Ave., Bethlehem, Pa.

7th Regt. N. Y. Post #107 American Legion — Annual reunion & dinner commemorating breaking of Hindenburg Line, New York, N. Y.; Sept. 29; Appleton Memorial Mess Hall & Lounge. Contact Erno Hartmann, 643 Park Ave., New York 21, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN LEGION NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

JULY 30, 1954

ASSETS

Cash on hand and on deposit.....	\$ 406,852.39
Receivables	196,376.30
Inventories	438,273.65
Invested Funds	1,259,600.22
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	\$ 255,277.33
Employees' Retirement	
Trust Fund	1,602,917.43
Real Estate	1,858,144.76
Furniture and Fixtures,	
less depreciation	973,972.65
Deferred Charges	257,769.02
	75,947.69
	<u>\$5,466,936.68</u>

LIABILITIES, DEFERRED REVENUE AND NET WORTH

Current Liabilities	\$ 343,332.93
Funds restricted as to use	84,710.36
Deferred Income	1,059,580.78
Permanent Trusts:	
Overseas Graves Decoration	
Trust Fund	\$ 225,227.33
Employees' Retirement	
Trust Fund	1,602,917.43
Net Worth:	
Restricted Capital:	
Reserve Fund	\$ 23,852.30
Restricted Fund	18,331.42
Reserve for construction	
Washington	38,534.18
Real Estate	973,972.65
Reserve for Rehabilitation	364,018.57
Reserve for Child	
Welfare	35,472.36
	<u>\$1,454,181.48</u>
Unrestricted Capital:	
Excess for Income over	
Expense	666,986.37
	<u>\$2,121,167.85</u>
	<u>\$5,466,936.68</u>

103rd U. S. Inf. Vets "Last Survivor's Club" (AEF) — Annual reunion, Manchester, N. H.; Oct. 9-10; William E. Jutras Post #43 A. L. Bldg. For info write Henry P. Paris, 155 St. James Ave., Manchester, N. H.

431st AAA (AW) Bn. — Annual reunion, New York, N. Y.; Oct. 9; Hotel Statler. Info from Alexander Wright, Alexander Ave., Washington, Ga.

Los Angeles M. P. Organization, Service Command Unit 4910 — Annual reunion & Banquet, Los Angeles, Cal.; Oct. 1-2; Mayfair Hotel. Details from Wm. W. Search, 1253 Redondo Blvd.; Los Angeles 19, Cal.

389th Field Artillery Bn., Battery C — 6th annual reunion, New Castle, Pa.; Oct. 2; Walmo Inn, Route 18 N. For info contact G. M. Goetze, Charlotteville Road, Newfane, N. Y.

36th Tank Bn. Ass'n. — 9th annual reunion, New York, N. Y.; Oct. 2; Hotel Sutton. Details from Joseph A. Pellicano, 331 Holt Drive, Pearl River, N. Y.

68th C.A.C., Battery B (WW1) — 6th annual reunion, Bradley, Ill.; Oct. 3; American Legion Home. Info from John C. Kehm, 1306 Jeff St., Mendota, Ill.

148th Field Hospital — 34th annual reunion, Bowling Green, Ohio; Oct. 3; 164 N. Main. Details from O. N. Grover, 260 S. Enterprise, Bowling Green, Ohio.

135th AAA (GN.) Bn. — Annual reunion, Cleveland, Ohio; Oct. 15-16; Hotel Hollenden. Contact Charles Brewer, 16213 Madison Ave., Lakewood 7, Ohio.

12th Eng'rs Regt. (L.R.) (AEF) — Biennial homecoming reunion, St. Louis, Mo.; Oct. 15-16; York Hotel. Write Charles A. Lieber, 3939 Magnolia Ave., St. Louis 10, Mo.

132nd General Hospital — Reunion, Newark, N. J.; Oct. 16; Douglas Hotel. Contact C. L. Barr, 817 Duncan Ave., Yeadon, Pa.

143rd Inf., Co. C (WW1) — Annual reunion, Beaumont, Tex.; Nov. 11; Woodmen of the World Hall. Info from M. P. Stewart, 1475 Cartwright, Beaumont, Tex.

315th Trench Mortar Battery (WW1) — Bowie, Tex.; Nov. 11. Contact E. I. Drechsel, P. O. Box 596, Quitman, Tex.

Navy

1st Marine Aviation Force Veterans Ass'n — 16th annual reunion, Baltimore, Md.; Nov. 12-14; Lord Baltimore Hotel. For info contact James E. Nicholson, 310 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore 1, Md.

National Yeomen (F) — Annual reunion, Washington, D. C.; Sept. 1; National Press Club. Info from Miss Jane R. Cox, 1621 H Street, S. E., Washington, D. C.

62nd Naval Construction Bn. — Reunion, Chicago, Ill.; Sept. 4-5; LaSalle Hotel. Contact Willard Richardson, 432 W. 74th St., Chicago, Ill.

USS Lexington — 1st annual reunion, Long Beach, Cal.; Sept. 10; Lakewood Country Club. Contact Tallie James, 2651 Cedar Ave., Long Beach, Cal.

North Sea Mine Force Ass'n — Annual reunion, New York, N. Y.; Oct. 14-16; Hotel New Yorker. For info contact J. J. Kammer, 54 Walnut Ave., Floral Park, L. I., N. Y.

USS Guest — 1st reunion, New York, N. Y.; Oct. 16-17; Hotel New Yorker. Details from James J. Fischer, 33½ Isabel Ave., Glenolden, Pa.

Veterans of USS Salvage — 4th annual reunion, Boston, Mass.; Oct. 23; Hotel Touraine. Details from Arthur Hapenny, 12 Sunset Hill Road, Roslindale 31, Mass.

USS Trego — Reunion, Atlanta, Ga.; Nov. 26-28; Piedmont Hotel. Write M. A. Garner, Route 2, Box 92, Greenwood, S. C.

Air

American Balloon Corps Veterans Ass'n. — Reunion, Washington, D. C.; Aug. 29-Sept. 1; Sheraton-Park Hotel. Contact Charles F. Devine, 1620 Sterigere St., Norristown, Pa.

4th Air Depot Group — 7th annual dance & reunion, Wilmington, Ohio; Sept. 5-6; Gen. Denver Hotel and Clinton County Fairgrounds. Write Bill Williams, 539 W. Main St., Wilmington, Ohio.

37th Aero Sqdn. — Annual reunion, Marina, Cal.; Sept. 18-19; Paradise Lodge. Write F. W. Ring, P. O. Box 413, Marina, Cal.

1st Air Service Mechanics Regt., Co. 6 (AEF) — Annual reunion & dinner, New York, N. Y.; Oct. 16; Hotel Piccadilly. Info from Edwin Lord, 11 Otis St., Everett 49, Mass.

372nd Aero Sqdn. — Reunion, Monterey, Cal.; Nov. 6; Casa Munras Hotel. Write Leonard Abinanti, 425 Alvarado St., Monterey, Cal.

557th Bomb. Sqdn. Ass'n. — 3rd annual reunion, Dallas, Tex.; Feb. 12-14, 1955; Baker Hotel. Contact Bob Sarason, Secretary, Hotel Governor Clinton, New York 1, N. Y.

ARE YOU GOING TO GET A PENSION?

(Continued from page 15)

fashion, General Motors, Ford, and other automobile manufacturers follow pretty much the pattern of plan arrived at through bargaining with the United Automobile Workers, CIO. Most pattern plans mesh in with federal social security benefits, and very few are contributory.

The petroleum industry, however, was not content to wait for union demands to stir up their pension pudding. Apart from the few concerns with plans of long standing, oil companies had organized their own during the Thirties, and on a pretty liberal basis. And they added a new ingredient, in the form of a thrift, or provident, fund, as an additional source of retirement income.

Shell Oil Company, like many of the oil giants, not only has a non-contributory fixed income pension for wage and salary workers, which is based on length of service and 40 percent of final pay. They have also, on a voluntary basis, a Provident Fund, to which the employee can contribute a percentage of his pay. Take the case of Joe Jones, who is making some \$400 a month. From his first year of employment through his third, he can contribute to the fund 2½ percent of his monthly pay check. This goes up, and from his seventh year on, he is allowed to put in 10 percent. After 20 years he will have accumulated, through his own contributions and equally matching ones on the company's part, the healthy balance of \$15,360.

Add to this the interest, which is close to \$2,000, and Joe Jones has in his hand a lump sum of money the like of which he has never before held. It is rare indeed for a Shell employee to retire on less than 50 percent of his pre-retirement pay; so there seems some justification for the company's hope that this prospect will serve as an anchor to hold him at his job.

Because the various elements of the Shell retirement package—the pension, Provident Fund, insurance, disability and death benefits—are so satisfactory to most employees, union bargaining on pension matters, save in terms of raising benefits, is strictly pro forma, just to keep the franchise, so to speak. Shell employees have a vested right to their pension, and can retire when they wish, provided their age and years of service add up to the figure 80.

Though covering far fewer people than the federal social security program—eleven million as opposed to 60 million—private pension plans are far more generous benefit-wise than is possible to achieve through any kind of public program. But the employer who wishes to establish a retirement plan for his

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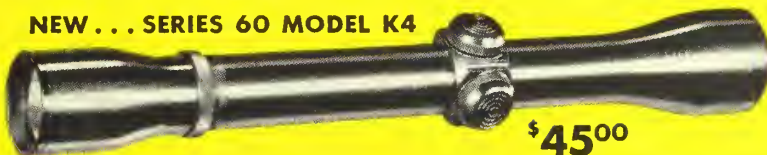
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workers has a complicated problem.

The employer first of all has to realize that pension planning means long-range planning. He must decide how much income he wishes to give his superannuated employees, how much he is willing to pay for it, and how best to do this. The experts will tell him that there are basically two good ways of paying for his plan. The first is the insuring of retirement benefits with an insurance company, on a group or individual basis. If he does this, by paying his contributions regularly in the form of premiums, he is in effect handing over to the insurance company the entire responsibility of guaranteeing that retirement income when it comes due. He even divests himself of administration matters. Or, second, he can transfer the money in his pension fund to a trust, either a corporate trust run by a bank, or an individual trust that is self-administered. The trust will handle the operating and administering of the pension program, and also the investing of the money. The company, however, retains financial control. Either of these methods of financing can be used with variations, or in combination.

Briefly, it is held that trusts, whether corporate or individual, provide more flexibility administratively, and also permit a wider range of investment possibilities. And in the short run at least, they cost less. The insurance company, on the other hand, while it is bound by rather stringent legal regulations to invest its funds very conservatively, can spread the risks over a far wider area, and thus provide the employer and prospective pensioner a much greater guarantee. Of the 22,000-odd plans in existence that are qualified as being satisfactorily funded, formal, and non-

discriminatory by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, over half are insured. But they protect only some 3½ million of the 10 or 11 million workers covered by industrial programs today.

Many of the first retirement plans were set up on what is known as a "pay-as-you-go" basis. This meant that when a worker retired, his boss took the money for his pension out of the till. He did not save for it in advance, but met his pension costs as the demand for them arose. In the beginning this is an inexpensive way of handling pension financing. But the costs pyramid; more employees are approaching retirement all the time, and those already drawing retirement checks are living longer. The time inevitably comes when the costs are too high to be met. Experts seem to agree that in the light of experience this type of plan is not sound. It is not, moreover, qualified under the Internal Revenue Act as eligible for tax deductions. Only recently John L. Lewis, whose United Mine Workers and the coal operators had set up this kind of pay-as-you-go plan, had to declare a reduction in benefits being paid out to retired anthracite workers. Even more cuts are expected.

The employer's costs will be made up of what he pays out in the form of benefits, plus the expense of operating his program. From these expenses will be deducted whatever the fund earns if it is invested. The employer must accumulate enough money in his fund to pay for future retirement benefits when they come due. He must also, and this is perhaps his toughest financial nut to crack, make regular installment payments on past service liabilities so that eventually they'll be paid off in full. A past service liability is that credit which

the employer wants to give an employee for his years of service before the plan becomes effective. Thus for example he must determine how much pension credit to give a 55-year-old worker with 30 years of employment on the day the new plan goes into effect. To give him full service credits, such as he would have had if the plan had been effective when he first went to work, would be prohibitively expensive. A decision must be made as to where the line is to be drawn. Most programs work out some way of funding, so that these service credits will be paid up in 10, 20, or even 30 years.

Pension problems can develop sharp differences of opinion, and management and labor may frequently be in conflict over them. One such conflict lies in who is to pay for the plan—the employer alone, or in conjunction with his employees. By and large, unions feel that pensions should be the responsibility of the employer. They point out that if the boss pays for the pension, it costs less, for it is deductible from his taxes. Management believes that although an employee-contributed plan might be more costly to administer, it will be valued more by its members, who will then feel a direct proprietary interest in it. About 80 percent of the more than five million workers covered by negotiated plans do not contribute toward them. In general, the CIO is against them, while the AFL regards them with less hostility.

One of management's chief motivations in setting up a pension program is the hope that because a worker can look forward to a more secure old age, he will be less likely to shop around for another job. But in spite of the burgeoning coverage of workers, relatively few of them do stay in one place long enough to be eligible for a pension. The average American worker changes jobs once every three or four years, and when he does so, he usually loses all rights to whatever pension has accrued in his name.

Vested rights are a standard union demand—one which has thus far found little employer acceptance. A *vested pension right* really amounts to private ownership of pension credits. Under a fully-vested program a man who at the age of 50 had worked for 20 years could leave his job, and 15 years later, if 65 were the accepted retirement age of the company, begin drawing a pension based upon the credits accumulated during those 20 years.

One of the basic ideas underlying the theory of insurance is that people operating as a group can afford what an individual cannot. This was put into effect some time ago in pension plans of some of the old-line unions, notably the International Ladies Garment



"Let's see — what town is this?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Workers, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers—since a large number of clothing industry employers operate businesses of 20 employees or less.

Such an employer cannot afford the single-policy type of insured pension, yet his employees cannot qualify numerically for any sort of group program. So the unions and employers grouped together to insure retirement income for their workers. Known as an industry-wide plan, this kind of program was rare only a few years ago. But it is now gaining in popularity.

Some of the industrial-type unions are pushing pensions on a geographic, multi-employer basis. A plan worked out in Toledo, Ohio, served pretty much as the model for this, when 27 small-scale employers got together and signed an agreement for retirement income for their employees. Among them were a paint and varnish concern, a manufacturer of box lunches, and a hardware store—different industries but all recognizing the same union, the UAW, CIO. Each of them contributed seven cents an hour worked into a pool, a trust fund administered by a board on which sit four employer representatives, four union representatives, and presided over by an impartial chairman. A man working for one of the member businesses can change freely from one to another without jeopardizing his pension credits.

As the number of plans grows, so does the impact of pensions on the economy of the country in general. An enormous amount of money is involved in the pension business, and its management wields tremendous power. It is estimated that a sum far in excess of \$17 billion is lodged in pension funds, and well over \$3 billion of this is invested in public and private bonds and stocks. Additional money is flowing into retirement plans at the rate of \$2 to \$2½ billion every year. Pension money represents roughly one-fifth of the entire savings of the country. Funds invest their money in diverse ways—in bonds and stocks, in various kinds of businesses, and in property. One such fund has bought the entire land on which the Fifth Avenue Woolworth's in New York City stands. By 1970, when the lease of the store is up, the fund will own property worth some \$27 million.

So rapid has been the rate of growth, so complex the problems that need to be ironed out, both in the initial establishment of plans and in their continued operation, that a whole new profession has developed—that of pension expert. The top consultants, who ten years ago were devoting their time to actuarial, legal, insurance or accounting affairs, now have switched over completely to the new field.

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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • SEPTEMBER, 1954 • 39

liverer, baseball player, clerk or nurse is able today to look toward retirement with some sense of freedom from anxiety, there are many Americans who still worry because they have no protection. Continued broadening of the federal social security base will eventually insure all Americans some money for their support in old age. But economists maintain that anything above the very minimum cannot be provided without the whole economy of the country being set askew. Pension experts agree that private plans should make up the difference between the rockbottom sum necessary for board and lodging, and the additional amount necessary to make old age moderately comfortable, satisfying, and free from worry.

In small units like the corner grocer, the druggist, the small garage proprietor, there are few retirement programs in existence. The theaters, supermarkets, department stores, in fact all industries where turnover is important, pose some weighty problems for the pension planner. Many of these places of employment are not unionized, and if they are, it is of such re-

cent date that the matter of pensions is not yet on the bargaining table. Small proprietors just don't know how to finance a retirement program for their handful of employees. They see no focal point in which to center their pooled resources, and the sizable transient element in their work force stops them from even considering what possibilities there are.

They might take a leaf out of the book of the social workers, to whom job changes are inherent in the profession. In 1945 leaders in the field got together and organized the National Health and Welfare Association for social workers and hospital employees from one side of the nation to the other. At that time there was a particular need for some such body, since federal social security didn't cover this area of employment, because it is on the non-profit level. The 2,280 member organizations of the association today cover about 25,000 employees and are loosely knit in the extreme; they are bound only by the field of employment. Each member, whether a social worker, a nurse, orderly or technician, maintains

full vesting rights to the accruing pension. He retains these rights throughout his life, even during periods of unemployment or while working for an outfit that is not in the association.

To date, the self-employed person, though in process of gaining admittance to the federal social security family, has had no way of getting for himself the extra cushion for his old age that a privately financed pension or profit-sharing plan provides. Individual annuities are prohibitively costly. A bill introduced in Congress this year, however, if passed, will permit many of these individuals who work for themselves to set up their own plan and deduct what it costs from their income tax.

How does the picture look for the future? There is no doubt that pension programs are going to cover more and more people. No one in the field, or connected with it, believes that a strong wind, a broiling sun, or even a good-size depression is likely to melt away the pension fund snowball that is at the core of the country's industrial pension picture today.

THE END

RUSSIA'S GOLDEN BULLETS

(Continued from page 21)

furriers must play ball with the Reds' Fur Workers Union. "There's little we can do about it," said one furrier, "as long as women prefer Russian sables."

The Kremlin also uses trade for industrial espionage. Its U.S. purchasing agency, Amtorg, serves as a "cover" for such spying, which it found comparatively easy following U.S. recognition of Russia in 1933.

That Moscow is still conducting industrial espionage was reported by Radio Free Europe in March. The U.S. firms from which the reds sought samples of strategic items, according to the report, include: Lukens Steel, Bethlehem Steel, New Jersey Zinc, Illinois Zinc, Republic Steel, Celotex, the Celanese Corp., Hercules Powder, Rohm & Haas, and B. F. Goodrich.

The "samples" sought were so small they apparently were wanted for research. Radio Free Europe said some "samples" were obtained and shipped to Moscow by diplomatic courier.

On a worldwide scale, the Kremlin's trade offensive has two major purposes:

1. To obtain strategic goods, banned by the West, to speed industrialization in the Soviet slave empire, from the Elbe to the Yangtze; the accent, of course, is on armaments and atomic production.

2. To smash Allied unity, weaken NATO, and abort the plan for a European Defense Community, eventually making Western Europe economically dependent on Russia.

Red propaganda among nations dependent on U.S. trade is devoted to claims that the U.S. will suffer an economic crisis, leaving the Allies on the breadline. Soviet trade is offered as a hedge against depression and a means of "smashing Wall Street domination."

Of course, the reds hope, by crippling U.S. trade (about 10 percent normal U.S. economic activity), a U.S. depression will ensue.

What the reds don't tell is their plans for nations whose economies become enmeshed with the Soviets'. This was spelled out, however, at a secret meeting of Scandinavian reds by Ville Pessi, head of Finland's communists:

"We have launched a powerful campaign to direct our foreign trade more and more to the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies.

"We shall prosecute this campaign until 40 or 50 percent of our trade is carried on with the East.

"Thereby, we shall force Finland into the Soviet orbit. At a suitable juncture, this trade will suddenly be stopped.

"With Finland wholly dependent on eastern trade for vital supplies, the paralysis would bring about economic crisis, followed by political crisis, widespread unemployment and public unrest.

"At this point, we will be invited into the government.

"Of course, we would immediately tackle the difficulties. Trade would

revive. And once we get back into the government, we won't be thrown out..."

These remarkable utterances quite naturally caused a sensation when exposed in April by the Finnish press. Little wonder, then, that the Finns are not overly anxious to trade with their big neighbor.

The reds are wholly without morals in terms of normal trade tradition. They will overbid, undersell, and make any kind of deal suiting them politically.

At times, Kremlin trade policies may appear contradictory. But, basically, everything fits into the over-all design of expansion abroad and consolidation at home.

For example, Russia is so deficient in capital equipment, that she is beseeching the West for mining machinery, construction steel, machine tools and the like.

Yet, to obtain foodstuffs to quiet discontent among the enslaved peoples, the Kremlin is making deals to export such equipment — \$30,000,000 worth in the case of Argentina.

In effect, this is robbing Peter to pay Paul; but, in the long run, Moscow hopes to get out of the hole by vast imports from the West.

If ever there was commercial Machiavellianism in the world, this is it. Take the experience of sixty British businessmen in Moscow last January.

The group had gone for a billion dol-

lars in orders. Instead, they heard speeches, attended vodka parties, and returned home practically empty-handed. The billion-dollar proposition had a catch to it. Moscow was supremely uninterested in textiles. Moscow wanted machine tools, Diesel engines and other banned heavy equipment.

In effect, the British were told: Bring pressure on your government to force the U.S. to abandon what's left of the economic blockade and then you can participate in the Moscow gold rush.

In the U.S. the Kremlin's 25,000 full-time operatives are telling Americans that unless Washington "plays ball" with Moscow, England will grab all the lush trade. The *Daily Worker* put it this way:

"Chicago and cities like Peoria are losing this business to the British firms which are laughing up their sleeves at the way the 'red scare' here blinds us to our own interest. The 'red scare' junk is costing the country heavily. This is one of the worst fruits of fascist McCarthyism, the country's worst enemy of East-West trade."

The trade embargo was devised for precisely that reason: to hurt the Soviet.

Ever since the 1948 red grab of Czechoslovakia, but increasingly after Korea, a big, fantastically complicated system was worked out under U.S. guidance (or prodding) to keep the reds from obtaining Allied goods which could add to the enemy's military strength.

The embargo, however, was not *total*. All through Korea the Allies were permitted to ship "non-strategic" goods. As time went on, the U.S. tolerated more loopholes.

The official explanation was that the economies of our Allies depend on a minimum of trade with the enemy.

Of course, the attempted differentiation between "strategic" and "non-strategic" is a myth. The complexity of war is such that few items are not war-useful. The test is simply: do the reds want it?

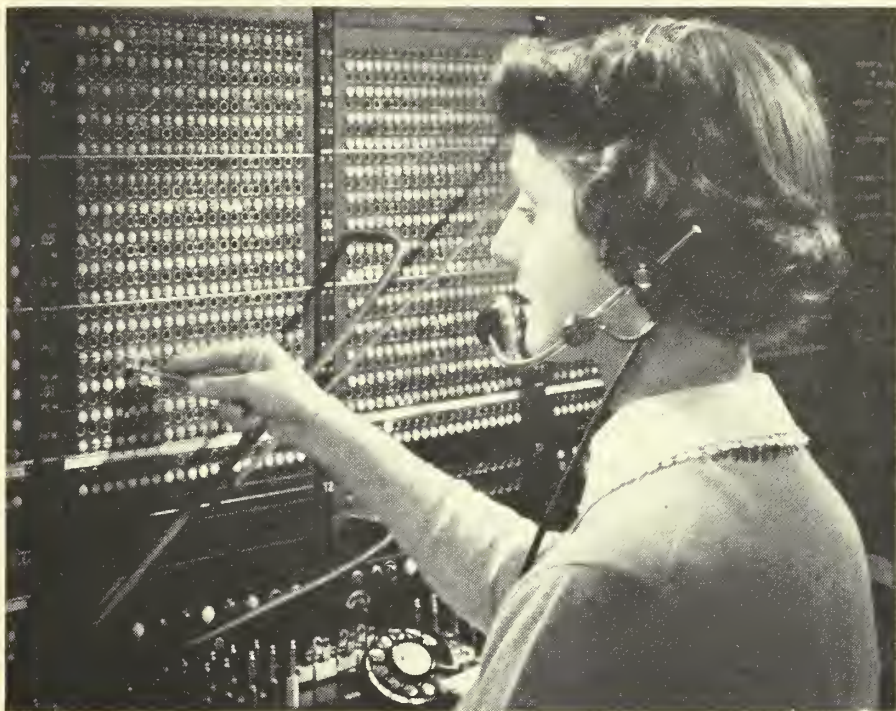
Bernard M. Baruch has illustrated the difficulty in trying to differentiate between strategic and non-strategic. The elder statesman asked the President's Commission on Foreign Economic Policy to name one item that could not be useful in war.

The Commission was stumped. "What about bubble gum?" the chairman finally asked.

Which places the term "non-strategic" in proper focus.

Yet, according to Harold Stassen, "strategic" is a "relative term with no definition that holds good for all times, places and circumstances . . . There are innumerable goods used entirely or predominantly in the civilian economy

"PLEASE HELP ME. MY HUSBAND IS VERY ILL."



AWARDED MEDAL. Mrs. Carolyn F. Gross, night operator in Berlin, N. J. Awarded Vail Medal for "initiative and resourcefulness" in answering an emergency call. Vail Medals, accompanied by cash awards, are given annually by the Bell System.

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*Quick action of alert telephone operator
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It was about two o'clock of an August morning when the call flashed on the switchboard. A woman, in an excited voice, asked to be connected with a doctor.

Mrs. Carolyn F. Gross, the night operator, rang the doctor's home immediately but he was unavailable. Sensing a critical emergency, she asked if she could help get another doctor.

"Oh, please do everything you can," implored the caller. "My husband has had a heart attack and is very ill."

Mrs. Gross rang a doctor who had helped in a previous emergency. Then, realizing he was new in the area, she

arranged to have the State Police meet him and lead him to the house.

Shortly after, the subscriber's daughter called to ask for oxygen.

"It's on the way," said Mrs. Gross. "I thought you might need it so I telephoned the emergency ambulance service. They'll be there any minute."

Just before she went off duty, Mrs. Gross called to ask how the sick man was doing and if there was anything else she could do.

"You've already done so much," said a grateful voice. "The doctor says that it's only because of your help that my husband is alive."

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[which] we call 'non-strategic' . . . You would have no trouble drawing the line between a jet plane and a powder puff — or butter."

But the reds want butter, not powder puffs. Like most consumers' goods, it was sacrificed for war production. By buying butter from the West, the Kremlin hopes to maintain a war economy and have its cake, too.

Food, therefore, can be strategic, a fact recognized by Prime Minister Churchill in World War II. Prior to U.S. entry, Herbert Hoover offered to feed children of the Low Countries, overrun by the nazis. Churchill refused, stating the food would aid the nazi war machine.

Ladies' underwear has been classified strategic, since nylon can be converted into parachutes. Yet wool, which can make uniforms, now is "non-strategic."

That many strategic items were thus reclassified was disclosed by Harold Stassen, in his April testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. However, Stassen indulged in some semantic sleight-of-hand.

Stassen declared the U.S. was not relaxing the ban on strategic goods. No — we were simply reducing materials listed as strategic.

Stassen insisted that a total blockade of the Soviet bloc would "make the prospects of war more likely." How helping build up Soviet war potential will lessen war danger is difficult to understand — particularly after Stassen took bows for the fact that tight trade controls had caused "people's unrest" behind the Iron Curtain.

"Then," asked New Jersey's Senator H. Alexander Smith, "why not keep the pressures on, even increase them?"

Stassen cited the carrot-and-stick analogy. Having used the "stick" of a heavy trade ban to impede red military production, we will now use the "carrot" trade to persuade the reds to build a peaceful economy, thus helping "maintain the basic friendship of people behind the Iron Curtain."

Assuming these people obtain a slightly higher living standard, the credit will redound solely to the Soviet system.

But these peoples will also believe the U.S. will do nothing to further their liberation, that there is no hope of deliverance from abroad, that even passive resistance to Soviet rule is suicide.

And successful internal revolt behind the Iron Curtain is the only measure short of war that might bring peace to mankind.

The decision to increase East-West trade was taken nine months before Stassen disclosed it. Our Allies had been informed, but the American people were not. The great secrecy was supposed to keep the enemy in the dark.

But, thanks to "Moscow's highly efficient intelligence service," as the *New York Times* pointed out, Moscow knew of it almost immediately.

Columnist David Lawrence said the "secrecy" actually was designed "to keep the American people and Congress from knowing that the spirit, if not the letter, of its laws forbidding trade in strategic commodities with aggressors was being flagrantly violated. It is a distressing chapter in American history."

Also distressing were Administration attempts to pooh-pooh the McCarthy Committee findings on Allied trade. The Committee reported in mid-1953 that our allies had engaged in a two-billion-dollar trade with the Soviet bloc right

WALLY

NOW IS THE RIGHT TIME TO WRITE



(From May, 1943 A.L.M.)

A letter NOW would be appreciated!

through Korea. The report, said the *New York Times* Arthur Krock, was compiled with "infinite and apparently irrefutable detail . . . an example of Congressional investigation at the highest level."

One can understand, after reading it, why Europeans are so alarmed about "McCarthyism." The real animus abroad against McCarthy was not that he launched a "reign of terror" on "non-conformists." No, it was more serious. He was exposing the fact that our Allies would do anything for a buck. Said the *London Times*:

"The McCarthy policy, if one can dignify it by such a name, would logically lead to the stopping of all trade with the Soviet [bloc] . . .

"The idea seems to be gaining fresh hold in the United States that trade with a communist country is in itself wrong."

Korea, with its 140,000 casualties, was a war. Americans were taught it is wrong to trade with the enemy. In World War I, the British seized U.S. vessels carrying cargoes to neutrals be-

cause they might get to the enemy. In World War II, the U.S. and Britain bought goods from neutrals to prevent the nazis getting it.

When the U.S. tried to buy rubber from Ceylon to prevent Red China getting it, the British Commonwealth nation asked an extortionate price. The U.S. refused to be blackmailed. The British position was that, despite its many military uses, rubber is not strategic.

Not that we were totally without sin. In 1952, we imported some \$28,000,000 in Red Chinese goods.

Armed with \$28,000,000 in the world's most negotiable currency, there was little Peiping could not obtain from dollar-hungry nations.

Iron-Curtain products are being dumped in the U.S. at cut-rate prices. Some are below standard. At least one is considered "dangerous." That is, hat bodies from Czechoslovakia. Alex Rose, of the Hatter's Union, terms them "poison hats," since their felt is treated with mercury. Rose charged mercury gives hat blockers and wearers a disease he calls "hatter's shakes."

What's more, U.S. aid apparently is being used by our Allies to purchase red goods. John L. Lewis, for one, has protested against our Allies buying coal from Poland, Manchuria and Czechoslovakia, calling this "the acme of negligence" on the part of Washington.

And Mississippi Congressman Thomas Abernethy charged that Moscow, by dumping cut-rate slave-labor products at home and abroad, aims to ruin important U.S. war-useful industries. He cited the potash industry as being damaged by low-price Russian imports.

The men of Moscow now face considerable internal difficulties. Otherwise they would not ask for food. The shortage is mainly due to the fact some 2,000,000 Russians last year were shifted from farms to factories.

But the free world appears unwilling to press this advantage.

No wonder the men of Moscow look to the West to bail them out. No wonder, too, their trade propaganda is aimed mainly at businessmen. For, when it comes to hanging capitalists, as Lenin supposedly said, "We'll have them bidding together for the rope." Whether he said it or not, the fact is that many capitalists are now playing the red game, under the guise of "being realistic."

Too many capitalists (now blaming Franklin D. Roosevelt, for having recognized Russia, over the bitter protests of the AFL and The American Legion) forget their high-pressure campaign for recognition.

Even J. P. Morgan urged recognition. Myron C. Taylor, U.S. Steel board chairman, and Morgan dined one night with President Roosevelt. In its report



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on the affair, the *New York Times* said, "There has been much talk of possible heavy purchases by Russia [of steel] if proper credits could be arranged."

The next day Roosevelt announced recognition, thus making available trade and credits desperately needed by the unstable Soviet economy.

By indiscriminate aid in World War II, the U.S. again saved Russia. The U.S. shipped some \$9,500,000,000 in goods, plus \$1,500,000,000 in "services." According to Major George Racey Jordan, only 49 percent were munitions and weapons. The remainder, over \$4,800,000,000, went to build up the Soviet economy.

This massive transfer of wealth to our Soviet "friend and ally" placed a murderous opportunity in the hands of an enemy.

But history teaches us we learn little from history.

Even Winston Churchill, in the twilight of a monumental career, has succumbed to a stubborn notion it's possible to do business with reds. His recent proposal for trade as a major "step to peace" led the London *Economist* to say, "To persist in thinking . . . that there is a short cut to agreement, is to look at Soviet policy in blinkers."

A novel reason for red trade was given by Warren Lee Pierson, chairman of the U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce. "By blocking off potential markets behind the Iron Curtain," he declared, "the Kremlin keeps Europe dependent on American aid, thereby continuing the strain on our economy and disturbing friendly relations between us and our Allies."

Significantly, this appeared in the bulletin of the Foreign Policy Association whose research director, Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, could never be accused of being anti-Soviet.

In January, 1950, Mrs. Dean declared there were two risks involved in East-West trade. By trading, "the risk is we will increase Soviet war-waging capacity." However, she doubted the reds want war. "The other risk," she continued, "is not to trade with them and to put pressure on our friends also not to trade. Then we run the risk of increasing the economic difficulties of Western Europe. I would plump for the risk of trading."

Five months later, South Korea was invaded.

Not only are left-wingers and egg-heads yelping to appease Moscow. Some conservatives are doing likewise:

Ernest T. Weir, board chairman of the National Steel Corp., described by a leftwing publication as "a hard-shelled Tory who dislikes labor unions," is today, in red eyes, "a realistic industrialist." Weir is loudly championing the

cause of East-West trade. He wrote a pamphlet urging "peace" negotiations with the Kremlin.

Lamar F. Fleming, Jr., chairman of the cotton firm Anderson, Clayton & Co., says, "It is stupid to discourage any trade that would alleviate the lot of those poor people without enhancing the destructive power of their tyrants. It fills me with confusion when we refuse to sell them surplus butter and edible oils." Such as margarine, for example, of which his firm happens to have large surpluses.

These men are not communists, but unwittingly they play the red game. Their remarks are used by Soviet propagandists throughout the world. In fact, the Weir pamphlet was reprinted in Moscow's *Pravda*.

The International Confederation of



"Twenty-seven dollars a square yard and ya' mean people walk on it!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Free Trade Unions, of which the AFL and the CIO are the U.S. components, has announced it will call on world labor to refuse to handle slave labor products made behind the Iron Curtain.

"By such action," said an I.C.F.T.U. spokesman, "we will demonstrate our solidarity with workers now enslaved in communist lands."

Asked whether this would not run counter to high decisions in Washington and London, the I.C.F.T.U. man said, "That's not our problem. If workers refuse to handle the stuff, it's just like an American refusing to buy a Soviet-made camera. No one can force him to do so. Anyway, a general boycott of all red products is long, too long, overdue."

For the boycott weapon was used with great effectiveness to demonstrate American hatred of nazi persecution and Japanese aggression. The boycott on silk stockings, for example, did great harm to Jap industry, and the same tactic can be used to keep U.S. dollars out of red hands. For dollars are what the reds want. They will pay for strategic materials that eventually will be used to kill Americans, as in Korea. THE END

MORE COMPETITION FOR THE BIG 3

(Continued from page 19)

knew they could no longer depend upon productive capacity alone to keep them on top, but now must begin to rely on sales ability. The production and sales campaigns the leaders have waged have been too hotly paced for some competitors. With some factories pumping out vehicles so fast that pipelines to the public all but clogged and overflowed, dealers had to sell cars, else risk being inundated by them. And it's no news that a good many dealers had forgotten how to sell.

The sheer economic power of the bigger companies, plus their very aggressive sales tactics and the greater ability of their large and rich dealer organizations to take lower profits without stumbling into serious financial difficulties have largely outclassed the smaller makers and dealers.

More specifically, certain dealer organizations simply were not capable of matching the high-gear methods of operation of larger, more experienced dealers. Take the Kaiser retail outlets: Having entered the automotive field only in 1947, Kaiser had to start from scratch in training its dealers. Its productive capacity enabled it to take a sizable share of the "captive" market in those years (as high as 166,000 units, or 4.76 percent of total car registrations, in 1948), but it set up dealerships in garages, farm implement shops — anywhere possible. Not many of its dealers were veteran auto salesmen schooled in the hard techniques of the trade. Even before the big push came along this year, many of those dealers were in hot water.

At the factory level, some smaller makers moved into dangerous ground, too. Certain managements had been content to build cars as fast as possible during the fat post-war years, without proper regard for modernization and expansion of production facilities.

"It's easy to be a dummy or a genius in this business," said a production executive of one of the Big Three divisions, "so I don't mean to be as critical as I may sound when I say that the independents, by and large, perhaps gave too much attention to dividends or other considerations. I think they began spending most of their modernization money at the wrong time. They were too late."

Other individual troubles can be traced back into the history of the Little Three.

Packard apparently began to suffer in the mid-Thirties when it "cheapened" its line by introducing a less expensive model than the public had come to accept as a Packard product. It has since

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been fighting every year—except during the war—to reestablish itself as a leading luxury-car maker. And it stayed in its antiquated Detroit plants right up until late this summer, when its relatively new management began moving part of the company's operations into a modern plant in Utica, Mich. Packard's multi-storied Detroit plants defy installation of the continuous flow production methods which are essential if manufacturing costs are to be lowered.

Studebaker was taking wide cuts into the total market beginning in 1947 when it introduced the first radically restyled post-war car. It performed well in sales competition until it went into its 1953 model production year. Then it encountered tool and die troubles, both in its own plants and those of suppliers. Production was greatly reduced during the first part of the year. No sooner were those problems whipped than a 10-week strike in a major supplier plant reduced Studebaker schedules again.

The company had enjoyed one of the most colossal publicity coups in automotive history. Its continental-styled cars were pictured and storied in dozens of publications. But while the buying public's fever was high, Studebaker production was low. Many customers who couldn't get delivery of a Studebaker shifted to other makes. At about the time the company overcame its production problems the entire car market softened. Studebaker has been dragging its sales heels ever since.

Hudson has been beset by a variety of afflictions. Until it became a part of American Motors Corp. and was moved to Kenosha and Milwaukee, Wis., it was bivouacked in an ancient plant that defied most efforts to reduce costs or product prices. It apparently stayed

with the same basic body shell too long, so that large parts of the public tired of its styling.

Nash possibly has held steadier than any other smaller producer. It has maintained its plants well, has held on to a reasonably strong sales organization, and has introduced a profitable trio of new car lines. A wide range of offerings, not all of which have required the usual huge investment in tooling (tooling costs for the Metropolitan were comparatively small; new-model expenses for this small car, in fact, totaled only about \$2 million), had kept Nash broadly in the 2.5 to 4.5 percent bracket in total sales, until this year.

Willys' bread and butter for years has come from specialized products: its four-wheel-drive vehicles. Because it has no direct competition in that field, its repeat business holds fairly firm. But its Aero Willys passenger car series, introduced to give it a broader offering, has not sold very well.

Kaiser has been burdened by all manner of woe. Moving into the Detroit area after the war, it had to dredge up workers where it could, precisely at the time when auto workers were at a very high premium and inclined to stay put. Kaiser also saddled itself with an unrealistic and very costly labor contract which shot production costs sky high. It channeled cars to the public through an unstable dealership organization which couldn't stand up well to the torrid 1953-1954 sales push. Further, the gigantic Willow Run plant began to break the company's back after Kaiser lost its aircraft contracts, leaving much of the plant idle. Overhead expenses all but suffocated the struggling company, until it sold Willow Run to GM and moved to the Willys plants in Toledo.



"Well, you can be thankful it keeps the big ones out!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Despite the critical condition of the smaller makers this year, their past records would seem to indicate that they are not about to fall flat, by the numbers. Each company has behind it a number of credits in engineering, styling and engine development. They are, in fact, often ahead of the Big Three in popularizing various innovations.

Hudson was the originator of the unique "stepdown" design. The car's low center of gravity and strong suspension system, plus a peppy engine, have enabled it to run away from all contenders in stock car racing. In 1952, for instance, it set every AAA stock car record and for several years had led all makes in the NASCAR stock car racing standings. Such racing performance undeniably has helped to sell Hudsons.

This company also pioneered unit engineering—building the body and chassis as a single unit, with body bolted direct to the frame. Other Hudson technological "firsts": Four-speed overdrive transmission (1914); the first inside-drive enclosed body (1913), forerunner of sedans and coupes; the first hydraulic and mechanized reserve braking systems to be operated from the same foot pedal (1936); placing the battery under the hood instead of under the front seat compartment.

Kaiser four years ago brought out one of the most rakishly styled produc-

tion cars ever seen in the U.S. It has been a leader for years in the trend toward ever greater use of glass. In 1949, it put its Virginian on the market, the first notable effort toward the highly popular hardtop. The Virginian retained side window posts, but its fixed steel top, covered by layers of special padding with an outer sheath of vinyl-nylon, was the industry's initial move toward a genuine hardtop. The steel roof was even stamped with ridges to simulate the roof bows of a convertible.

The Kaiser Traveler and the Vagabond, too, were innovations. Styled as conventional six-passenger cars, the rear seats of these utility models could be folded forward in seconds, leaving the rear of the car open from floor to roof to provide access to about 130 cubic feet of cargo space.

In 1950, this youngest member of the auto industry trotted out the Henry J, which failed saleswise, but nevertheless represented the first major post-war effort on the part of any auto maker to plumb the inexpensive, small-car market depths. In early 1953, it showed its Kaiser-Darrin 161 plastics sports car. Chevrolet got its plastic-bodied Corvette into production first, but Kaiser still remains as one of only two companies offering a plastics car.

Nash recently jumped into the small car puddle with its Metropolitan, which

was an instant success, judged by previous attempts in that area. Before that, in 1950, Nash risked heavy financial loss by introducing the successful Rambler series. It has built over 200,000 of these cars. Nash is still the only company which builds a car in which passengers can sleep comfortably, providing seats that recline to form a bed. This feature perhaps appeals only to a fringe element of the motoring public—sportsmen, some tourists, etc.—but it represents an effort on Nash's part to offer something that no other maker does. Besides its Statesman, Ambassador, Rambler and Metropolitan series, it can deliver an expensive and bonafide sports car. The Nash-Healey performs in the best European road-racing traditions. While the market for such cars is not large in the U.S., the Nash-Healey is another example of the aggressive efforts of the independents.

Nash claims another first in conditioned air-heating systems, which it introduced in 1936. (Its cowl-level air intake, copied this year by Buick, Olds and Cadillac, will be picked up by other makers in 1955.) And the Nash "600" of almost two decades ago introduced "Airflyte" construction—an underbody which Nash terms a "shallow boat" of stamped steel, designed to help prevent rattles and squeaks.

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early depression years, you probably
can recall that Packard for a number
of years up until the mid-Thirties was
regarded as *the* prestige car of its day.

It has other claims to fame besides
its former reign as king. In 1949, it put
its Ultramatic transmission on the mar-
ket—the only independent to tool and
produce its own automatic transmission
and one that has been very well re-
garded even by rivals.

Packard also claims to be the first to
introduce air conditioning on produc-
tion cars, first glove compartment in the
dashboard, first to use a selective gear
shift with the familiar "H" movement,
first (in 1901) to use a steering wheel
instead of a tiller handle, first to offer
a straight-8 L-head and a V-12 engine,
first (in 1909) to furnish headlights as
regular equipment, and first (in 1923)
to offer four-wheel brakes as standard
equipment.

Willys is probably best known now
for its activities in the four-wheel-drive
and commercial vehicle fields. Its mili-
tary Jeeps have been a company stand-
by for more than a decade, of course,
but it has since explored other markets,
at no small expense. Its defunct Jeepster
sports phaeton—only about 20,000 were
built—still has a regular cult of ad-
mirers. And its Aero Willys passenger
car series is a bold attempt to move be-
yond its four-wheel-drive domain.

Certainly the small makers are work-
ing toward other revolutionary engi-
neering and body style changes. True,
they do not have the vast amounts of
money for research which are available
to the Big Three, but their past record
is proof that engineering and styling in-
genuity is not an exclusive property of
the bigger companies.

Tough years like 1954 are nothing
new to the smaller firms.

The first Packard was built in 1899.
During the 55 years since, the company
has successfully ridden out many an eco-
nomic storm.

The first car to be built under what
later became the Nash banner rolled
out in 1902. The 52 car-building years
behind Nash were not all prosperous
ones, by any means.

Willys began in 1903, when the first
Overland was built. Before J. N. Willys
took control of Overland Co. in 1907,
the company had failed twice.

Hudson was founded in 1909. Just be-
fore it became a division of American
Motors this year, it was losing huge
hums of money.

Kaiser was neck-deep in debt for
years and is still not out of the swamp.
But it has reduced its debt steadily and
expects to get back on solid ground.

Studebaker actually dates back to
1852, when H. & C. Studebaker was
the name of a blacksmith and wagon-
making shop. The Studebaker Corp.
was formed in 1911, and later saw its

share of desperate days. It went into
receivership, in fact, in 1933, then was
reorganized two years later.

Stormy years like 1954 thus are not
without historical precedent for the
smaller companies. But they assuredly
are the years that try the souls of small
companies and force them into action.

Kaiser's purchase of Willys for \$62
million led off the current parade of
large transactions. Nash and Hudson
followed suit by coupling activities un-
der the newly formed American Mo-
tors roof. Studebaker-Packard Corp.
became the married name of the two
remaining "independents."

Further mergers are entirely possible.
Some well-informed Detroiters believe



"I can easily explain the shortage. My
horse pulled up lame."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

that either American Motors or Stude-
baker-Packard forms the "tent" un-
der which all small makers may eventually
stand.

A parts combine, too, may grow up.
All manufacturers, of course, pay about
the same money for such basic mate-
rials as steel. But by pooling facilities
and equipment in order to gain good
component parts at less manufacturing
cost, the Little Three may be able to
stand up better to the strain of the Big-
Three pace. Tooling costs on a "per-
unit" basis naturally are higher for the
low-volume producers. A Big Three
division may obtain as many as a mil-
lion or more pieces from a machine or
series of machines. A Little Three divi-
sion, paying the same money for the
same machine or series of machines,
may get only 150,000 pieces, so that
the smaller company has paid more for
each unit.

It is possible, too, that some smaller
companies may follow the general pat-
tern set by Reo Motors, Inc. This com-
pany was formed a half-century ago to
turn out Reo cars. In 1908, a Reo truck
was introduced. Over the years, Reo's
strength appeared to be more and more
in the truck field, and in 1936, manage-
ment decided to concentrate entirely on

the commercial field. The passenger car line was dropped.

In 1946, Reo began broadening out again. It added the Reo Lawn Mower Division and soon became the country's largest producer of power mowers for the home. Thereafter, it moved into the industrial and marine engine field and the wheel goods business—building bicycles, velocipedes, children's autos, baby strollers and lawn gym sets. Reo had these three "cushions" to fall back on when truck sales and defense work tapered off. The smaller auto companies may well choose to provide similar cushions. Nash, with its Kelvinator appliance line, and Kaiser-Willys, with its Electronics Division, are already well along the diversification road.

It's well known in Detroit that the Big Three would be more than pleased to keep the little companies in the automotive field. Should a smaller maker fail, the sales melon shares for survivors would increase accordingly. GM particularly is already on touchy anti-trust ground, since it is flirting with a 1954 sales volume which may exceed 50 percent of all car sales. If GM, Ford and Chrysler end up with 95 percent or so of this year's market, as is possible, they are sure to be accorded increasing attention by the Justice Department.

Just what the Big Three can do to help out the Little Three, and still avoid charges of collusion, is not clear. While executives of any of the larger producers freely admit that they'd prefer to keep the Little Three running alongside them in the sales race, they cannot go into any agreement which would tend to parcel out given blocks of the market, nor can they sensibly absorb a smaller company.

Whatever the ultimate outcome for the independents, this much is certain: Some of the best business minds anywhere are devoted to discovering ways and means to keep the small companies alive and kicking. The smaller companies have three aces in the hole, two of which are not available to the Big Three: (1) There is that part of the public which traditionally wants a car different from the neighbors', or which simply resents the bigness of the Big Three and will continue to buy products of other makers. (2) Because of their smaller operations, the Little Three are more flexible and can adopt styling or engineering innovations that will appeal to a large enough segment of the public to keep the smaller companies going, whereas the Big Three members cannot risk changes that might not appeal to the hundreds of thousands of buyers they need. (3) The country continues to grow in wealth and population and the total car market in years ahead should be greatly above today's sales levels.

THE END



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DOPE FROM RED CHINA

(Continued from page 17)

ribly overburdened with all their refugee problems, was given no encouragement in the courts, where penalties were ridiculously light. A professional dealer, for example, might be given a fine of HK\$100 (about US\$18) if caught with a considerable store of narcotics in his possession. According to Mr. Anslinger, in his 1954 report, this weakness has now been amended, with the usual result. Other outlets are being used, notably Hainan Island. In contrast to the \$18 fines cited above, Mr. Anslinger notes that a culprit caught in February of this year with 12 grams of heroin from red China, got a sentence of two years and six months on each of several counts. That will not stop the traffic through the colony, but it will eliminate a lot of amateurs and will make Hongkong a less comfortable base for the professionals.

Korea

When the capital of North Korea, Pyongyang, was captured in the course of the UN counteroffensive in October, 1950, the Americans found an opium-processing factory there; and, in an adjacent storehouse, they discovered 300 boxes of opium, each containing from 30 to 50 pounds, and enough morphine in cans to fill several small rooms. As the military were soon to learn, this was just a little of the ammunition in preparation for "dope warfare."

Immediately after this, the Chinese "volunteers" rolled in from Manchuria, the UN forces fell back to the vicinity of the 38th parallel and dug in, and systematic "dope warfare" began. My interest in the subject was first aroused by a casually written paragraph in a personal letter from a highly placed official in the R.O.K. government, written in the early summer of 1952. The heroin traffic was mentioned as one of Korea's various headaches. The land swarmed with little "dope pushers," mostly young women, and always in the vicinity of UN military installations and in the more disreputable quarters of the towns in which GI's on leave went for relaxation.

In his most recent statement to the UN Commission on Narcotics, Mr. Anslinger quotes the R.O.K. National Police Headquarters as saying that between April 1, 1951 and March 31, 1952 they had picked up 2,400 North Korean agents who had come through the lines, and that every one had "gold in one hand and heroin in the other." The gold they were to sell to get local currency for expenses; the heroin they were to use "for political purposes."

On October 31 of last year, a raid on a guerrilla hideout in the South Korean hills brought to light a plant that was converting morphine base, brought

down the coast by boat, into heroin and producing about 250 grams daily. Guerrilla couriers carry this to the cities for distribution among the prostitutes and others to be used for "political purposes." This stuff is sold to GI's and other such targets at prices varying from \$10 to \$20 a gram, or roughly \$4,500 to \$9,000 a pound which, as a rate to addicts, is very cheap.

All of the heroin that has so far appeared in Korea is identical with that put up in Tientsin under the now familiar Red Lion label—light tan in color and coarse in texture. In one instance recently reported to Mr. Anslinger, it transpired that 2,000 grams of heroin (close to 2½ pounds) and 1,500 grams of opium found in a small boat intercepted along the coast had been bought with 3,000 pairs of rubber shoes purchased in South Korea for the equivalent of US\$1,200.

It need scarcely be added that, though the armistice brought a pause at least to the shooting war, the communists carry on with their "dope warfare" with the same persistence and to the same ends—the demoralization of anti-communists, but most particularly the American GI. Japan

During the pre-war years when Korean gangsters, under the direction and protection of the military and consular authorities, were unloading great quantities of heroin on the Chinese people, the Japanese police at home took great pains to make sure that no narcotics of any sort were available to the Japanese people, except for legitimate medical purposes. There was leakage from medical supplies, as there is in every country on earth, including our own; and so there were addicts. But there was no such thing as an underworld narcotics ring, and the number of addicts never greatly exceeded 7,000, or something like 1 to 10,000 of the population. Now, with Japanese addiction at an estimated 30,000, red China is, in a sense, paying Japan off for the "dope warfare" waged against China by the Japanese militarists for about 20 years, by running heroin into the country by every means of transportation from the smallest fishing boats up to the biggest planes flown in the international passenger service.

The outbreak of war in Korea in 1950 made it imperative, from the point of view of Moscow and Peiping, that "dope" be made available to the Armed Forces of the United Nations, moving into and through Japan. The Japanese authorities point to the upsurge of their troubles with heroin-smuggling in 1950 as evidence that, however useful the proceeds of sales may be to the Japanese communist party (estimated at

US\$30,000,000 annually), the major purpose of all the bold and ingenious devices resorted to for smuggling was to put demoralizing drugs within reach of the uniformed American.

The Tokyo English-language daily, *Nippon Times*, published on Aug. 8, 1953 a long article and an editorial on the traffic in red Chinese narcotics which indicated that, so far as the Japanese were concerned, the lid was off. The "co-operation" of the U. S. Air Force was praised, and the hope was expressed that the U. S. Army was going to be more "co-operative" in the future. What brought this on was the exploration of several towns in the vicinity of American installations by a commission representative of the Diet and the Ministry of Welfare, from which the investigators had returned "profoundly shocked." In the town of Tachikawa they had found American GI's in 20 establishments that were selling "dope." In the neighboring town of Showa, which has a population of 24,000, they learned that at least half of the 1,000 resident Chinese were communist agents engaged in the heroin business.

In 1952, well over 2,000 arrests of heroin "pushers" were made by the Japanese police in the vicinity of American military installations. Of these something less than half were Chinese and Korean agents. But by the spring of 1953 the Japanese had been crowded out of the game. All those arrested were Chinese or Korean. Men doled out the supplies, but women made the contacts. In 1953 the total police haul of heroin was 12 kilograms, or nearly 25 pounds; but, on the basis of information from informers planted in the Japanese communist party, they estimate that the total amount imported from North Korea and red China was at least 100 times this.

It is time now to look at the source of supply. During the last two years of the war with Japan it became clear that Mao Tse-tung's communist forces relied mainly on cultivation of the poppy and the smuggling of opium into other parts of China for the support of a bureaucracy, educational institutions, an army and a propaganda machine which a limited area of arid hills, with a wretchedly poor population, could not begin to support. All this was known to Chiang Kai-shek's entourage, but was never mentioned aloud in Stilwell's following, nor within the anti-Chiang groups in the American Embassy and the Press Hostel.

Opium was then known in Yenan as "special merchandise," and the worthy in charge of planting, harvesting, manufacture and distribution from 1938 to 1945 was the same Po Yi-po whose position is now a little obscure, but who

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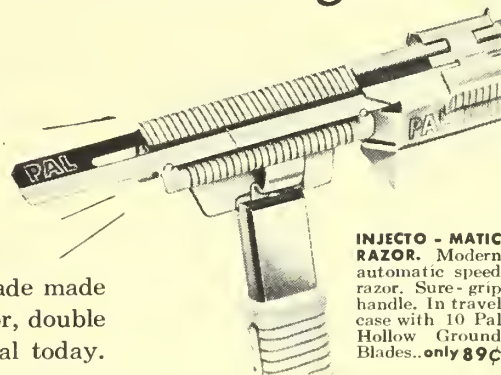


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has been until lately Minister of Finance in the Peiping setup and director of the narcotics traffic in the so-called People's Government. Now, according to Mr. Anslinger's statement to the UN Narcotics Commission last April, opium and derivatives to a total value of US\$60,000,000 were exported in the previous year. Not only is this traffic a money-making device; it is also "an instrument of policy" to the red Chinese government, whose Chou En-lai had such hard things to say of American policy, at the recent Geneva Conference.

Tientsin is, according to all agents and informers of all police systems in the Far East, the site of the plant which turns out the ubiquitous Red Lion heroin. Under the Japanese, Mukden, in Manchuria, had the biggest heroin plant in the world, with a capacity of 50 tons a year, and the reds should have fallen heir to it. But since Korean opium goes through Mukden to Tientsin to be refined and the heroin that comes out of North Korea comes from Tientsin through Mukden, it is presumed that the Mukden plant was one of the industries stripped by the Soviet red army during the post-war occupation.

When the communists won complete control of China late in 1949, their only sources of opium were their own former bailiwick in the northwest, Mongol border districts in which the Japanese had promoted poppy cultivation (notably Jehol, in which the Nationalists had no chance to interfere after the war and where the reds took over the Japanese opium setup intact), and the Tibetan border districts of Szechuan and Yunnan, with which Chungking dared not interfere during the war for fear of the defection of petty warlords to the Japanese.

In the old red stamping ground in the northwest, the business is as it was and the old warehouse survives. From Yenan stocks are forwarded to another warehouse at Shihchiachuang, on the Peiping-Hankow line, established there during the period when Mao Tse-tung and General Chu Teh made that town their headquarters, while awaiting the capture of Peiping by General Lin Piao.

In Szechuan poppy cultivation has come down out of the Tibetan foothills and has spread over the province. The business is under the personal direction of the provincial governor, Li Ching-chuan, and this enterprising fellow has set up his own morphine and heroin factory in the town of Chiunglai. The goods are in one-pound cans labeled in English and Japanese. The southwestern province of Yunnan is probably the heaviest producer of opium in red China. The traffic is in the hands of a deputy governor and the chief of the secret police (Kung An Chü, meaning Public Peace Office). These are the major sources of supply; but, according to the

reports of refugees from all parts of mainland China, there is now no province that is not growing at least small acreages of poppies.

If the reader is not now persuaded that red China is producing drugs for export, under the direction of members of the supreme dictatorship in Peiping, no further account of the business would be any more convincing. The only thing left to consider is the meaning to us of red China's success in pushing more and more of the deadly heroin into international traffic.



"Thursday? We'll all be crazy by Thursday!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

In the U.S.A. after every war there is an upsurge of narcotics addiction, for reasons too complex to explain here. This applies particularly to juvenile addiction, which is about the only form of the drug menace that seems to stir the imagination of the American people. In the U.S.A.

At the end of World War II, the Federal Narcotics Bureau and the narcotic squads of the police departments of all big cities were braced for that upsurge, and, in due course, it developed as usual. The rise started in 1947 and reached its peak in 1950. This is well illustrated by the figures on addicts under 21 treated in the two federal hospitals in Lexington, Kentucky, and Fort Worth, Texas. In 1947 there were 22; in 1950, the peak year, there were 440. Then the usual decline set in, for reasons as complex as the upsurge. In the first ten months of 1953 there were only 119, despite the fact that the public had been alarmed by talk on the part played by drugs in juvenile delinquency, and the consequent inclination of courts to order compulsory treatment.

When heroin and morphine are in plentiful supply, they are cheap; sales

are pushed beyond the usual markets, and juvenile addiction becomes conspicuous. It has been mentioned that the expected postwar peak was reached in 1950, after which the number of cases hospitalized fell off sharply. Considering that there was an upsurge from 1947 to 1950, the figures on arrests of boys and girls for narcotics offenses (including use and sale of marihuana, which made up 60 percent of them) are rather remarkable. In 1951 and 1952 eighteen States had not a single case. Eleven States had less than 20 in the two years, many much less. Virginia, for instance, had 2 cases in 1951 and none in 1952. South Carolina had 2 in two years, and Utah 5; Massachusetts, including Boston of course, had 11 in two years. The worst records were made by Illinois, New York and California, in that order, with Michigan and Louisiana tagging along behind. But it is noteworthy that, while the incidence of juvenile narcotics offenses declined sharply from 1951 to 1952 in four out of these five States, the number of cases involving minors in California, where pure, cheap heroin from China was already appearing in 1952, went up from 846 to 902.

The result of years of warfare against the narcotics traffic, only too often protected by European and other governments, has been the confining of both addiction and dope distribution pretty closely to the poverty-stricken, crime-infected sore spots of a dozen big cities. What is more, very few cases were turned up in which an addict did not have a police record before resorting to dope.

One unfortunate feature of this situation is that the publication of these facts leads the public to conclude that, since addiction, and so the traffic, are now limited to the criminally-inclined dregs of a few social cesspools—narcotics control isn't of great importance to the decent citizenry. What the decent citizen doesn't appreciate is that, if controls are relaxed, if the courts are indifferent and impose light penalties, the tide of dope rises swiftly. "Pushers" push harder; prices fall to the point where the youngsters of decent citizens can afford to experiment. Then, all of a sudden, decent families find themselves afflicted with members who will resort to almost any crime to get money for narcotics.

The communists who direct this conspiracy against the free world will continue to push it to their utmost. Daily the Chinese people are informed by their red masters that America is the great Red Empire's Enemy No. 1. There is just one development that can relieve all of us of the high pressure of this salesmanship—the liquidation, from within or without, of the red dictatorship in Peiping.

THE END



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AN EYE ON THE DIPPER

(Continued from page 13)

BEN: A few days later, without telling anybody, I drove over to the hearing. In one of the local county court-rooms, the committee members sat at one long table; there was a stenotypist, with clerks and a committee staff. At a press table, some reporters and photographers, and there were people in the public seats. Barker sat at a separate table.

(echo)

CHAIRMAN: (off) Raise your right hand, please, sir. You do solemnly swear that the evidence you shall give before this committee be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

BARKER: I do, sir.

CHAIRMAN: (off) Mr. Moore, open the questioning, please.

MOORE: (come on) Mr. Barker, are you accompanied by counsel?

BARKER: I am not.

CHAIRMAN: You have a right to have a lawyer with you.

BARKER: I know my rights.

MOORE: Sketch briefly for the committee, if you will, Mr. Barker, your—the general scope of your education.

BARKER: I attended grade and high school in Chicago and then took my arts and master's degree at the University of Paris.

MOORE: And then you became a teacher, is that correct?

BARKER: In New Jersey, yes, sir. And by 1951 I'd been a principal for some years.

MOORE: In 1951 did you resign your principalship?

BARKER: Yes.

MOORE: Was that because the Board of

Education there learned you had been active in some communist-front groups? Groups cited as subversive by the Attorney General of the United States?

BARKER: That is nothing but malicious rumor.

MOORE: If it's not true, this is a good opportunity for you to clear your record.

BARKER: Any record on me with this committee can have no standing with decent people.

CHAIRMAN: (off) Mr. Barker, it may please you to be insulting. But this committee is charged by Congress with developing information about communism and communist propaganda for two main reasons. One is to alert the people to the dangers of a conspiracy directed from abroad and the other is to develop a basis for possible needed legislation.

BARKER: There is already far too much legislation against people simply because they espouse unpopular causes.

CHAIRMAN: (off) We're not interested in communism and fascism because they're popular or unpopular. Both are evils. Especially communism at this moment in history. All right, Mr. Moore.

MOORE: Mr. Barker, after you left New Jersey, you went to Rockingham and opened a bookstore; is that correct?

BARKER: Yes.

MOORE: And you interested yourself in school affairs and became president of the Community Association; is that correct?

BARKER: Yes.

MOORE: Now, Mr. Barker, there are two



"You know perfectly well that's the kind that irritates my hands."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

men in this hearing room. I'm going to ask them to rise. (up) Randolph Gingris.

(off man rises)

MOORE: (up) Simon Depew.

(off man rises)

MOORE: Mr. Barker, do you know either or both of these men?

BARKER: Mr. Moore, I'm not going to help this committee smear me and other innocent people.

MOORE: If you intend not to answer, sir, the courts have ruled only one proper ground for not answering a proper question.

BARKER: Then I shall use it. I have a great reverence for the Constitution of the United States, which I was raised to believe applied to all, high and low. I am not sure that this committee cares about the Constitution at all with your invasion of people's private political beliefs and forcing witnesses in fear of their jobs into conformity—

CHAIRMAN: (off) Mr. Barker, either answer or refuse to answer the question.

BARKER: I refuse to answer on the grounds of the Fifth Amendment, which says that no man can be forced to testify against himself.

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Barker—please understand: you may properly invoke the Fifth Amendment only if you believe honestly that a truthful answer might

tend to incriminate you in some criminal prosecution.

BARKER: That is my grounds.

MOORE: Now sir: the committee wanted you to confront these men, because they have testified before the committee to the following effect: that both belonged to a Communist Party cell in a defense plant in New Jersey from 1944 to 1951. They have stated that they both knew you as their chief contact man with the communist apparatus in that area. Is that true or false, in whole or in part?

BARKER: It's an insult to a decent American to ask him to comment on such filthy stool pigeons—

CHAIRMAN: (off) Mr. Barker, if it is not true, now is your chance to say so.

BARKER: I know your tricks. If I admit it, you smear me as a communist. If I deny it, you involve me in a perjury charge with these scoundrelly, informing stool pigeons—

CHAIRMAN: (off) Mr. Barker, both these men came forward of their own accord—to clear their consciences, and this committee hopes they will be able to live normal lives again as good citizens. Please answer whether what they have said is true or not.

BARKER: I refuse to answer on the grounds of the Fifth Amendment—that I need not give testimony which might tend to incriminate me.

MOORE: If these men are wrong about you, Mr. Barker, and you said so, you could not possibly be incriminated.

BARKER: Same answer, same grounds.

MOORE: Now—they further told the committee that you were sent to Rockingham by the Party, to head up communist infiltration of the labor force at the radar plant. You were to develop communist cells, to foment needless dissension and strikes—to hurt radar production. Correct or not?

BARKER: I am aware, if this committee is not, that the attack on the completely false issue of communism is nothing but a mask for reactionary attempts to destroy the labor movement.

CHAIRMAN: (off) Mr. Barker, almost every union in this country—with a very few notorious exceptions—is on record condemning and opposing communism. Please answer: were you sent to organize communist infiltration of the radar plant?

BARKER: I refuse to answer, Mr. Chairman, on the grounds of the Fifth Amendment.

(echo out)

ETHEL: Ben, I asked you to stay out of this—

BEN: But this character's a communist, Ethel! I saw him, heard him!

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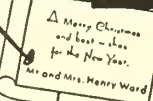
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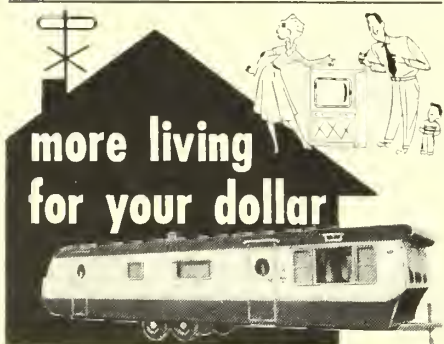
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ETHEL: Mr. Barker's a man with a real interest in school problems and when did you ever hear him say anything pro-communist?

BEN: Kiddo, that's my point. I was warned I might suddenly catch on, the man said, and away I'd go. It's—yeah—it's like the Big Dipper; you can't see it till somebody shows you and after that you can always see it. Now—all of a sudden—

ETHEL: Ben, I simply don't know what—
BEN: Barker—till you see him as I saw him today—Barker's like a lot of people; you can't make yourself believe he's dangerous. But now—now you get a peek into the dirty business behind it; every word, every action—double meaning—aiming at only one thing: helping the commies. He yells for academic freedom—nothing wrong with that—but what he means is let commie teachers poison kids. He yells about freedom of expression, but what happened to Nick Turtle? All so nobody'll notice what he does undercover at the plant!

ETHEL: (pause) Ben—you think I'm wrong: I think you're wrong, all right. But—you've got a home, Jimmy, your job—please stay out of the whole thing.

BEN: (sigh) Beware of Mrs. Staybridge, huh? You're on the side that's yelling for freedom of opinion. And I'm the guy that never stuck his neck out. Oh, well, I'll do my best.

(echo)

BARKER: (off, up)—Now, my friends, and it's good to see such a large turnout—I'm going to claim a point of personal privilege. You will all recall my frequent warnings about the hysteria gripping our land today. Well, little did I know it would strike home so soon. There was I—as you've seen in the papers—smeared with the label of communist by two informers, two stool pigeons. Now I don't mind telling you that I am not now and never have been a communist. No one in this room could be more anti-communist than I am. But I believe that our Constitution protects not only popular causes, but unpopular ones too, even if I disagree with them and—

ED: (off) Mr. Chairman?

BARKER: (off, up) Yes, Mr. Clarion?

ED: (off) Mr. Chairman, we appreciate your explanation. It's all clear. I move the association express its faith in you and let's get on to more important business.

MRS. S: (off) I second the motion, Mr. Barker!

BARKER: (off, up) You are most gracious. All in favor say—

BEN: (up) Mr. Chairman!

BARKER: (off, up) Yes, Mr.—er—

ETHEL: (low) Ben—no!

BEN: (up) Ben Dawson. I just have to speak on the motion.

ED: (off) Let's not waste time, Mr. Chairman! We've got a full agenda!

BEN: (up) Mr. Barker, I was at your hearing yesterday. I'm afraid very few people here know what really happened.

ED: (off) Oh, we know what happened, all right!

MRS. S: (off) Call the question, Mr. Chairman!

BEN: (up) Mr. Barker, you refused before the committee to answer any



"Why didn't you wake me up sooner—now I've missed ten minutes of the first inning."

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

questions at all about communism. But tonight—not under oath—you say you're not a communist. Well, if you're not a communist, why didn't you say so then, when you were under oath?

BARKER: (off) I simply do not recognize the right of the Government to force me to reveal my private political beliefs!

BEN: (up) They didn't ask you whether you were a Democrat or Republican! They asked if you were connected with a criminal conspiracy! If you were sent here to make trouble at the radar plant!

CAST: (off, hostile cries)

ETHEL: (low) Ben, sit down! You're making a fool of yourself!

MRS. S: (off) Point of personal privilege, Mr. Chairman!

BARKER: (off, up) Mrs. Staybridge?

MRS. S: (off) I do think it's dreadful having to listen to smears and character assassination.

ETHEL: (low) You heard what she said, Ben!

ED: (off) I call the question!

BEN: (up) Mr. Chairman!

BARKER: (up) All in favor say aye?

CAST: (many Ayes)
 BARKER: (up) All against?
 CAST: (not so many Nays)
 BARKER: (up) The ayes have it. I thank you.
 MRS. S: (off) Mr. Chairman, I hope Mr. Dawson will know better in the future!
 ETHEL: (low) Ben—that was Mrs. Staybridge—and I warned you! I warned you!
 (echo out)

MOORE: (filter) (chuckle) And you're the man who wouldn't stick his neck out.

BEN: It's fantastic, Moore! I just had to call you! Barker lies, evades, double-talks—and now he's the hero and I'm the outcast! At the office people suddenly get formal with me. My wife is afraid I'll lose my job! What the sam hill's the matter with so many people? They can't all be communists.

MOORE: (filter) Of course not, but they simply don't or won't recognize facts.

BEN: They wouldn't sit in a room with a man who sells dope to school kids, but they keep telling me I have to be liberal about commies. But why do I have to be liberal about treason?

MOORE: (filter) We all get that frustrated feeling, Dawson.

BEN: Well, to be more practical: have you found out who at our plant's been working with Barker?

MOORE: (filter) We won't—till somebody in the cell there decides to talk.
 BEN: Later, as I was leaving the plant—
 (steps on pavement)

JOE: You made a lot of friends in the union, Mr. Dawson.

BEN: How so, Gaston?

JOE: They're glad somebody's fightin'. You even got the comrades worried.

BEN: What? How do you know?

JOE: They hate it when somebody catches on like you have, see? They get afraid some of the comrades themselves'll come loose—and they're right. I know they're right—get me?

BEN: Gaston, will you come with me—right now—and let me put you in touch with a man named Moore?

(echo)

MOORE: Now, Mr. Gaston, your full testimony will be helpful to the committee in exposing subversives in the electrical company. Are you willing to tell us—who was the leader of your cell?

JOE: The president of the Community Association, Barker.
 (echo out)

ETHEL: Ben, I can hardly enjoy saying this. But Barker, and seventeen other communists exposed at the plant—anyway, I was wrong, you were right!

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BEN: Well, so it happened, Sweetie.

ETHEL: —and now it's all over and Barker's gone, so let's try to get back to normal.

BEN: All over? Ethel, look—

(rifles pages)

ETHEL: The *Association Bulletin*?

BEN: Issue after issue—while Barker was running it—loaded with the communist line lifted right from communist literature—dressed up a little and—oh, yeah: here's the last issue of the *Bulletin* back before Barker came—

(rifles pages)

BEN: Line across the front cover: For Better Schools—Under God and the Constitution. Barker took over—it disappeared.

ETHEL: But he's gone now and—

BEN: Don't you realize who's left in charge of the *Bulletin*? Ed Clarion, Barker's stooge! We've got the job to do all over again!

ETHEL: Ben—Ben, please. You were lucky this time. Mrs. Staybridge feels

foolish now and she'll keep quiet. But you'll make other enemies.

BEN: And I'll make new friends too who don't want communists or people who cover up for 'em!

ETHEL: I just keep wishing you wouldn't stick your neck out.

BEN: So do I. But I can't help myself. I can see the Dipper now. Stick with me—will you—till you do too?

BEN: "For Better Schools—Under God and the Constitution." *We got that line back onto the Bulletin cover. But not without a fight from Ed Clarion, because the communists never miss a chance to strike at our religious faith and our Constitution and Bill of Rights. Soon after, Clarion left Rockingham. Some of his and Barker's friends and admirers, though, are still with us. It sure is hard to get some people to see the Big Dipper.*

Curtain

THE END

HUNTING FOR BETTER HUNTING

(Continued from page 25)

thousands of acres in southern Illinois yearly come flights of hundreds of thousands of ducks and geese. The concentration of Canada geese at Crab Orchard is larger than that of any other single spot on the continent. And although hunting isn't permitted on the Crab Orchard Lakes refuge itself, it is sanctioned in certain sections of the lake and on open waters throughout that section of Illinois right into Kentucky.

Check with your own State officials regarding wildlife refuges and ask about hunting conditions and permissions in and around those areas. You'll find new hunting byways that will amaze you. Last year we hunted wily Canada honkers near Cairo, Illinois, a few miles from the Crab Orchard refuge and saw more of those birds than we ever dreamed existed. In addition, we got our limit in one fast-shooting morning.

You probably didn't know it, but you as a hunter, a sportsman who buys guns and ammunition, play a large part in helping yourself to better sport. An organization called the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Program operates on the 11-cent tax from the gun and ammunition dollar. It helps maintain and increase game flocks and herds, through land purchases, habitat improvement and research. By a formula based on paid hunting licenses and area of a given State, each State receives its share of the annual tax receipts. The various State game and fish departments select, plan and direct their programs after approval by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The States own all lands purchased and the improvements made on their lands. Project costs are paid on the basis

of $\frac{1}{4}$ by the State and $\frac{3}{4}$ by Pittman-Robertson funds. These funds are made possible because of you, the individual sportsman, and your purchases of guns and ammunition in the enjoyment of the sport of hunting.

Your eleven pennies in action work something like this: Five pennies are spent for improving game ranges. Food and cover plantings on private and public lands, with a present planting of 75,000 coverts for pheasants and rabbits, 8,000 miles of multiflora rose hedges as a natural protection for animals, and the growing of enough lespedeza plots to feed 100,000 quail coveys. Also, provision for duck marsh construction of all sizes from one acre and up in New York State to the giant Roseau marsh of 51,000 acres in Minnesota, and game restocking in 30 States of wild turkey, antelope, deer and others. Which means restoration of hunting seasons on some species of game birds and animals that had been on the closed list for many years. In seven States, the creation of new watering places has extended the game range.

Two of these eleven pennies go for buying wildlife lands. For example, 45 States have bought new wildlife areas—more land than in the State of Delaware. This land has marshes for ducks, homes for upland game, winter range for big game, and places where you can hunt.

Another penny is spent for maintenance, such as plowing fire breaks and making improvements that keep wildlife areas at top production. One of the other coppers goes for administration—in selecting, planning and supervising—and the other two go for fact finding or research. This research has pointed the

way to game abundance and maximum bag limits for hunters. Out of the Pittman-Robertson program has come modern game management that provides game for twice as many hunters as in 1938.

But the States themselves do much to directly aid the sportsman. If you're interested in finding out what the various States have to offer you in the way of hunting, the first step to take is to write the Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C., and order wildlife leaflet 330. This is a 35-page booklet containing the names and addresses of all organizations and officials concerned with wildlife protection. In addition, it lists all officers in every department of fish and game in every State, Canadian Province and territories in Mexico, the West Indies, Central and South America.

On the back of some of the State hunting and fishing regulation booklets, you'll find lists of conservation officers, with their home addresses and phone numbers. These men are interested in helping you to better your local hunting and fishing. Call or write your local officer and ask him about areas where public shooting may be good. In some cases, they can also tell you of private lands where top shooting is yours for the asking. If the conservation officers are not listed in the regulation booklet, ask the person that issued you your license (town clerk, etc.) who your nearest officer is and how you can get in touch with him. It'll be worth while.

If you have a little land or a friend of yours has some acreage, it might be a good idea to write your State conservation department and ask them if they have a co-operative pheasant-raising schedule. Some of the States do furnish pheasant chicks for little or nothing, with the provision that you release them in certain places. If you don't mind spending extra time feeding and watering young pheasants, it may be possible to get some of the snappiest pheasant shooting you ever saw—not far from your own backyard.

Inquiring about the broader scope, we made a test case of Maine and, checking page 18 in our wildlife leaflet 330, found that the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game had Roland H. Cobb as Commissioner and was headquartered at the State House, Augusta, Maine. Directing our letter to his attention, we simply said that we resided in Connecticut, knew nothing whatsoever about Maine and wanted to know what we could find out about that State's hunting possibilities. Promptly we got back a letter from Guy P. Butler, Executive Manager of the State of Maine Publicity Bureau. Mr. Butler told us that he would be glad to answer any

specific questions we wanted to ask and sent 12 booklets of varying size and subject. They were: a beautifully illustrated booklet, entitled *Maine Hunting*, containing pertinent information about types of game to be found in Maine; length of seasons; territories where various kinds of game are plentiful; a book of game laws; one on Maine's inland-ice-fishing laws; another on open-water-fishing laws. There was one of 120 pages titled *Motoring Through Maine*, giving routes, descriptions of every city and village, exactly what they had to offer, lists of cabins, motels,



"Well, if you didn't get my steak, who—
ROVER!!!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

restaurants, hotels, guides—the whole thing completely and effectively indexed. Attached to this was the official Maine highway map, illustrated and keyed to especially help the sportsman. Another 32-page book called *Hunting in Maine*, telling what species you will find, when and where to hunt and how much it will cost, plus its twin, called *Fishing in Maine*, with the same type information on fish, where to go, places to stay, etc. Then two small booklets, *Maine Canoeing*, *Maine Fishing*, giving in brief, almost capsule form all there is to know about these two sports, plus maps to illustrate points made in the text. A small folder, *Maine Camp Sites*, with the material bearing out the title, telling just about everything there is to know about camping in that State. Then, the *pièce de resistance* in the form of a large 120-page book, *Maine Invites You*. This breaks down every county in Maine, not only by location, but gives a brief history and tells what is available.

Our three-cent stamp had brought about \$20 worth of books, leaflets, folders and maps.

(Continued on page 61)

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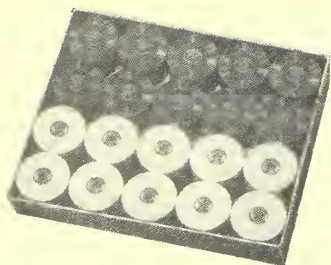
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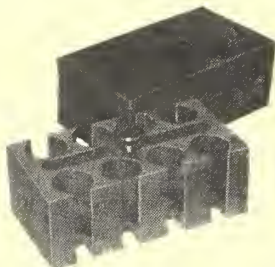
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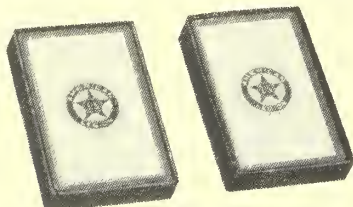
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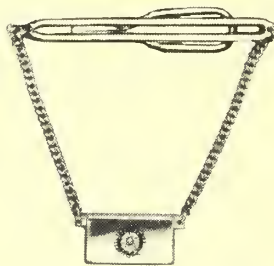
L1010/M—Slide Buckle. Rolled gold-plate quality assures lasting satisfaction and service. Designed for popular size one inch belt. (For belt prices see L1010/B below.) \$3.30

L1010/B—Genuine Cowhide 1" popular size belts. Available in Brown and Black...\$1.50

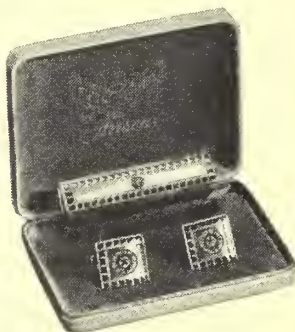


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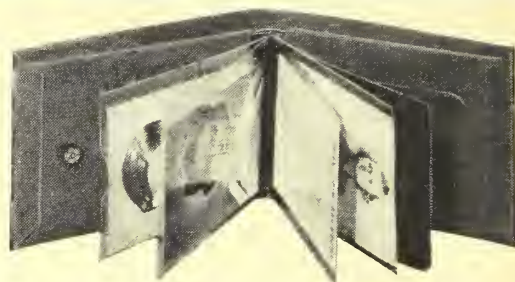
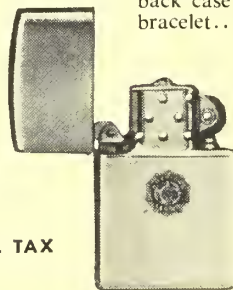


LN937—Gold-plated Tie Chain. Midget Legion emblem. Bright polished. Gift box.....\$1.65



IHB3047—Anson tie bar and cuff link set. Smartly finished in yellow gold. Gift boxed.....\$3.03

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(Continued from page 59)

Next, checking our wildlife leaflet, we wrote Louis Clapper, administrative assistant of the Game and Fish Commission of Tennessee and told him that we were interested in joining a wild-boar hunt. Back came a letter advising us that we must make application for a place in the public drawings which will determine which parties will be permitted to participate. Along with the application was a letter telling all about boars and boar hunting in Tennessee, a map of the Tellico wildlife management area, a list of places to write for accommodations and guides, and the current hunting regulations. Realizing that we were interested in hunting, Mr. Clapper also sent a list of conservation officers, broken down by territory, that we might contact and told of the excellent duck hunting at Reelfoot Lake and the West Tennessee River bottoms, advising of guides and places to stay while visiting that State.

Besides this, we got a packet of 14 booklets, similar to those we had received from Maine, telling us how to make our way around Tennessee, giving complete hunting and camping information.

The hunter isn't the only sportsman who benefits from the many organizations, both federal and State, formed for the purpose of perpetuating the outdoor life in this country.

For example, did you know that the National Parks Service with the assistance of both State and federal agencies last year released over 6,358,418 fish that are yours for the catching in waters of 14 of the big parks? In addition, the National Parks Service prints a booklet *Let's Talk About Fishing* which they will send you for the asking. The book-

let contains the rules and regulations of the parks, gives creel limits and has other helpful information.

In all of the parks there are rangers to answer your questions, guide you to cabins, show you the picnic spots, and pass out various kinds of printed information that will be of help. Many of the parks have boats available and, if you tire of fishing, there are guided tours that will bring you back to the sport of dunking a line refreshed and full of the vitality that only a change in scenery can give.

After reading the free booklet that you've sent for and getting into the spirit of the thing, you may have a particular park you'd like to visit. If so, just drop the National Parks Service, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D.C., a line and ask them to send you a chart of the fish released.

Fish and Wildlife Service fishery biologists participate with the States in developing unexploited fishing potentialities of various waters for your benefit. They strive to improve fishing conditions, to the extent of supplying individual fishermen with fish for their private ponds and lakes. They get about 50,000 requests a year for these fish for stocking purposes and, working with the States, gladly supply the requested fish.

There it is: All the ingredients you need to help yourself to better hunting this year and increase your fishing pleasure next year. All they ask in return is that you print your name and address plainly when requesting information and that you act like a sportsman when afield. Always request permission before you hunt on private lands, be careful of fires and don't litter the countryside with trash.

Happy hunting!

THE END



Jerry Marcus

"You've been cooking with wine again—haven't you?"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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...the blood you give helps someone live!



GIVE BLOOD NOW

MONEY BY MAIL

(Continued from page 23)

how much better and how much cheaper are his, and how it is all so easy your 9-year-old son could handle the job all by himself. Such superb salesmanship, combined, of course, with good quality and pricing, has made the "impossible" mail-order sale a quarter of a million times.

I think most good mail-order people are born gamblers. There is a lot of similarity — including the chances for a jackpot — between running a new mail-order advertisement and pulling the lever of a slot machine. Only mail-order chips cost more — from perhaps fifty or a hundred dollars to over \$40,000 for a single advertisement.

Every mail-order ad is a gamble. Sometimes you can see changing trends coming and either expand or contract accordingly. But oftentimes you cannot tell whether the winds will blow hot or cold. I remember well one full-page, four-color advertisement I created and placed on the back cover of a national newspaper supplement at a cost of more than \$25,000. This ad had been thoroughly tested. As far as we could see, conditions were picking up rather than dropping off. We had no way of knowing that on the day this ad would appear war would break out in Korea. I don't think many people even bothered with supplements that day. And fewer of them were interested in my client's product. The orders didn't even bring back the cost of the ad, let alone pay for the merchandise or earn a small profit.

Did you ever wonder what happens when you send away for something through the mails? Probably you never guessed at the tremendous chain you set in motion by saying, "Please send me free information about—."

No good mail-order advertiser takes it for granted that you will respond to his first letter. It cost him money to find out that you were interested in his product, and he makes as certain as he can that you will actually buy.

First he makes a master file card with your name and address on it. Probably this card includes the date you first wrote and the magazine where you saw the advertising message. (Most mail-order advertisers include a "key" in their address to tell them what magazine you had been reading.) Then your name is placed in a date file, so that if you don't send your order right away, he will write you again and send you more information. Then, a while later, he will begin to inquire if there is some definite reason that keeps you from buying. Most advertisers give up after three or four letters, but one firm I know writes thirty-seven times to each

person who requests information.

Then, after you have purchased, your name is placed in another file. Now you receive regular mailings offering everything this particular person has for sale. If he puts out catalogs, you will receive them for years. Whenever he has a sale, you will know about it. After all, you have proved yourself a rather special individual. You buy things through the mail, and so you are worth a lot of cultivating.

Very likely, you'll even get a lot of mail from people you never heard about before. Many of the large mail-order firms "rent" their customer lists to other non-competitive mail-order firms, and so you may receive literature from dozens of companies.

Not too many years ago you took definite risks when you bought merchandise or services through the mail. As often as not you were horribly disappointed at what you got in return. Today this picture has changed, and while it is still possible to get "stung," such occurrences are now much more the exception than the rule.

For one thing, almost all magazines require their mail-order advertisers to back their products with a 100 percent guarantee of customer satisfaction. In order to get space in reliable magazines, the seller must agree to refund the purchase price to anyone who wishes it. Merchandise which is initialed or otherwise individually prepared, however, is usually not included in this blanket guarantee.

The U.S. Government keeps a watchful eye on mail-order selling too, in order to protect the public. The Federal Trade Commission attempts to make certain that every product advertised lives up to the claims and representations made for it. Its checkers read almost every published advertisement, as well as many radio and TV scripts, catalogs, almanacs and other types of literature. If a purchaser thinks he has been cheated, or if a competitor thinks a firm is using unfair or deceptive practices, a report to the Federal Trade Commission usually starts an investigation of the charges.

The Food and Drug Administration acts to prevent adulteration of foods, drugs and cosmetics, and to require that all advertising of such products be free from misrepresentation or deception.

Many mail-order products are remedies for some kind of illness, usually developed by or sold by someone who has "seen it work." But getting well yourself, or seeing someone else get well, or receiving testimonial letters from grateful users is not enough for Food and Drug or the other govern-

ment agencies. If you want to keep out of trouble, you had better be able to prove scientifically how it works and why it works, and with recognized authorities backing you up.

The Post Office Department checks to see that no one uses the mails to defraud, or to conduct lotteries, or to transport obscene or other unmailable materials. Among them, these groups may hamper the freedom of the "rugged individualist" mail-order operator, but they provide a lot of protection for the buyer.

Even more than by this rigid supervision, the mail-order buyer is protected by the seller's desire for a successful business. Today's mail-order business-



"Now let's go through it again—there's eleven cents still unaccounted for!"

AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

man has learned he doesn't get rich on a single sale to each customer. If he is going to strike the fabled mail-order vein of golden profits, he must continue to sell more and more things to each customer on his books.

Believe it or not, mail-order advertisers often *lose* money on the first sale they make to each new customer. But they consider this a good investment, for if you are pleased with your first purchase you very likely will continue to buy things by mail for years to come.

I remember not long ago I was talking to a class of college students when one boy brought up this subject. It seemed that he had joined a club where he received reproductions of famous paintings. He wanted to know if he had to pay for about eight pictures he had received that he really didn't want. Was he liable for these? Of course he was. He didn't *have* to buy the paintings, but he did have to notify the company of his intention not to. Knowing that people are just plain lazy is the reason many of these month-by-month operations are successful.

Almost every kind of advertising medium except skywriting has been used for mail-order selling. In the older

days, newspapers were the best producers, but today newspapers are used mostly for "flash" items that depend on timeliness or seasonal appeals. Today most mail-order advertising appears in magazines, although quite a bit is heard on the radio and some on television.

People starting in the mail-order business often ask where they should place their first advertisement. I have a very simple rule to offer: use publications where other mail-order advertisers are already. Go to the library and look at just about every magazine they have. Look for the magazines that contain lots of mail-order ads. Then look for advertisements that you think are aimed at somewhat the same kind of people to whom you hope to sell your own item. That will be as good a place as any from which to start.

Mail-order advertisements have an incredibly long working life. One Chicago firm not long ago received a coupon from a magazine published 31 years before! Most mail-order firms have received orders from advertisements two to five years old. Of course these are unusual, but most good mail-order magazines continue to produce business for from six months to a year or longer.

The mail-order business is a sensitive barometer of business conditions. For a period of six years I kept the records for one mail-order advertiser who spent more than a hundred thousand dollars a year for his advertising. Some of our ads pulled better than others, as did some publications. But over that six-year period, our over-all sales graphs paralleled closely the booms and recessions of the country. With one big difference! On our charts, upswings or downswings showed from three to six months before people generally were acknowledging the change!

It may not be the right one, but an at least logical reason is not hard to find. Mail-order buying is impulse buying. You see something advertised in a magazine. It looks good to you. You have the money that the item costs. The ad makes you want the product and you buy it. The better conditions are, the more "extra" money is available, the more serene people feel about national and international conditions — the more apt they are to respond to the appeals of a mail-order sales effort. But, when a lot of people are out of work, or think they may be out of work, or if people are worried about threats of war or international tensions — well, they just don't respond in the same numbers.

I often thought I could make money on the stock market with this theory, but while I firmly believe the truth of it, I never had enough courage to put my money on the line. The mail-order business itself is exciting enough for me.

THE END

CLASSIFIED Post Exchange OPPORTUNITIES

MONEY MAKING OPPORTUNITIES

MAKE BIG MONEY AT HOME! Invisible Reweaving pays up to \$10.00 profit in an hour. Make tears, holes disappear from fabrics. Constant demand from laundries, cleaners, homes brings steady earnings. Details FREE. Fabricon, 8346 S. Prairie, Chicago 19, Ill.

RAISE EARTHWORMS! Terrific! Get important information plus true story, "An Earthworm Turned His Life." Send dime. Earthmaster System, 28D, El Monte, Calif.

EARN BIG MONEY—As our Manufacturing Distributor. Assembling Read-Cut products. Liebig Industries, Beaver Dam 5, Wisc.

MAKE NEW Greaseless Doughnuts in kitchen. Sell stores. Free recipes. Bruce Ray, 3605 South 15th Ave., Minneapolis 7, Minn.

SELL Titania Gems: \$9.75 carat wholesale. More brilliant than diamonds. Free catalog. Diamonite, 1404-L Mitchell, Oakland 1, Calif.

MONEY in saw sharpening sparetime at home. Repeat cash business. Experience unnecessary. No selling. Free booklet explains. Clifford Foley Company, Columbia Heights, Minnesota.

SALESMEN WANTED

Good man can make \$3,000 next 90 days. Every house in town wants amazing NiLite glowing curbside numbers. Automatic free trial plan pays profits day after day. Write for free details. NiLite, 173 W. Madison, Dept. 320, Chicago 2, Ill.

Sell Advertising Embroidered Work Uniforms. Make big money full time, spare time. Huge selection styles, fabrics, colors. Every business a prospect. Giant Panoramic Line FREE. TOPPS, Dept. 789, Rochester, Indiana.

SHINE CARS WITHOUT "POLISH" New invention. Lightning seller. Cars gleam like mirror. Samples sent on trial. KRISTEE 421, Akron, Ohio.

Rush postcard for FREE Sales Kit featuring warm leather jackets, also Air-Cushioned shoes. Perfect spare-time business. No investment. Mason Shoe, Dept. MC55, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

BIG Money-making opportunity. Exclusive line work uniforms. Jackets, pants, shirts, coveralls. Advertising embroidered. Every business prospect. Outfit FREE. Master Div., 234 Water, Ligonier, Ind.

30,000,000 WOMEN want amazing new Automatic Refrigerator Defroster. You sell 8 out of 10 on sure-fire FREE TRIAL. \$250.00 weekly profit not uncommon. Rush postcard for guaranteed plan. D-Frost-O-Matic, Dept. T-118, 173 W. Madison St., Chicago 2, Ill.

NEW Jobs open in selling! Send name, address for five free issues of Opportunity Magazine's money-making guide, listing hundreds of companies who'll pay you well, full or part-time. No experience needed. Opportunity, 28 E. Jackson, Dept. 24, Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED NOW for Foreign Construction employment on American Bases in Europe, South America, Far North, and other countries. Truck drivers, \$3.55 hour; Clerks, \$3.00 hour; Carpenters, \$3.70 hour; Laborers, \$3.00 hour. Many other trades wanted with wage rate accordingly. Up to 70 hour week with time and one-half for all over 40 hours. Transportation paid 8 to 24 month contract. Also jobs with Ship. Oil, Mining. Aviation Firms and construction jobs in U.S.A. with wage rate in 71 of the larger cities. Full information of all firms hiring, jobs open, wage rate, sample contract, medical examination, application form, etc., air-mailed to you for only \$2.00. Foreign Construction Bulletin, P.O. Box 393, Dept. 71, Dallas 21, Texas.

EARN EXTRA MONEY Selling Advertising Book Matches. Free sample kit furnished. Matchcorp, Dept. ED-1, Chicago 32, Illinois.

FOREIGN-U. S. JOBS. So. America, Alaska, Spain. Fare paid 1000's U. S. jobs to \$18,000. Trades, Office, Factories. Send stamped self-addressed env. Job Opportunities, Waseca 185, Minn.

MISCELLANEOUS

SMASH CRIME! Be a Finger Print Expert, Investigator, for good, steady pay. Approved for Korean Vets. Send for details. Institute of Applied Science (37 years a Correspondence School), 1920 Sunnyside, Dept. 496, Chicago 40.

SAVE 50%. Finest Bows, Arrows, Bowhunting Outfits, etc. Free Catalog! Malibu Archery Company, Los Angeles 5, Calif.

NEW FALSE PLATE for Old in 24 hours! Low as only \$15.95! Enjoy comfortable, attractive false teeth. Made of lustrous Dupont Beauty-Pink Plastic. Amazing Savings. Free Details. West Dental Laboratory, Dept. 500, 127 N. Dearborn, Chicago 2, Ill.

Dynascope—sensational, new, fully achromatic reflector telescope. Send for details. Criterion, Dept. AL2, Hartford, Conn.

LEATHERCRAFT, Metal Tooling, Textile Painting, Beadcraft, Shellcraft... many other crafts. Fun, easy, profitable! Free, big, illustrated catalog. Write today. Kit Kraft, Dept. T59, Hollywood 46, Calif.

SQUARE PEG IN ROUND HOLE? Dissatisfied? Restless? Unhappy? Do psychological tests at home. Uncover true abilities, aptitudes. First time available at low cost. Details FREE. Psychologic Testing Institute, Dept. 200, 201 N. Wells, Chicago 6, Illinois.

ENJOY NEW PERFECT-FIT DENTURES with amazing new feather-weight DuPont plastic. Low as \$15.95. Comfort, fit guaranteed. Facts free. Write Clinical Dental Laboratory, 125 W. Hubbard, Dept. C-1029, Chicago 10, Ill.

STAMPS

Bag of 1,000 stamps, unpicked, unsorted, over 30 countries, postpaid, guaranteed, \$1.00. HARRISCO, 731 Transit Building, Boston 17, Mass.

FREE 119 FOREIGN Stamps including Africa, Australia, Pakistan, China, India, Russia and Scandinavia. Send 10c for postage and handling. With approvals. Niagara Stamp Co., Niagara-on-the-Lake 823, Canada.

Exception

Over "You can't take it with you"
Let others stew and fret.
As you can see, that's not for me —
I haven't had it yet.

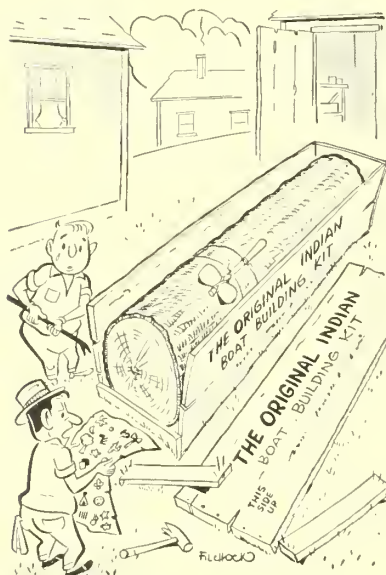
— RAY ROMINE

Paid in Full

The influential businessman lay dying. He summoned his best friend, elicited from him a promise to see that his mortal remains be cremated. The friend agreed but with deep reverence asked: "What would you want me to do with the ashes?"

"Do with the ashes?" gasped the dying man. "Place them in an envelope and send them to the Collector of Internal Revenue and tell him 'now you have everything.'"

— JOSEPH C. SALAK



"It's the instructions!"

Tricky

It takes just a little wile for a gal to get a husband.

— HOWIE LASSETER

Fashion Note

Regarding gowns the ladies wear,
And dresses they look chic and slim in:
Some women show a lot of style,
And some styles show a lot of women.

— STEPHEN SCHLITZER

Wants to Be Alone

Bilions Bill says that some relatives can get along — he wishes that his would.

— RAYMOND HUBBARD

Good Answer

Four men were playing golf on a course where the hazard on the ninth hole was a deep ravine. They drove off the tee. Three of the men went into the ravine and the other managed to get his ball over. Two men decided not to play their balls and gave up the hole. The third said that he would go down and play out his ball. He



PARTING SHOTS

disappeared into the deep crevasse and presently his ball came bobbing out and after a time he appeared over the edge.

"How many strokes?" asked his opponent.

"Three," was the tired reply.

"But I heard six," said the other.

"Three of them were echoes," was the spirited answer.

— DAN BENNETT

American Plan

Let's hew to the line and let the chips fall
Wherever they may! But that isn't all

The rule that we'd better be true to:

These days, in a world full of communist
vermin,

It seems more advisable first to determine
The hue of the line that we'll hew to!

—S. OMAR BARKER

We'll Buy Anything

A Kentuckian and a Texan fell into conversation. "You know," declared the Kentuckian, "we're the richest State in the Union. Why, there's enough gold at Fort

Knox to build a gold fence two feet high all around Texas."

"Well," drawled the Texan, "why don't you go ahead and build it, if you want to. If we like it, we'll buy it."

—HAROLD HELFER

Good Idea

What this world really needs is a system whereby those who climb highest are those who are on the level.

— MARY ALKUS

V.I.P.

At every wedding that you see

The bridegroom always seems to be

"The Little Man Who Wasn't There";

The bride gets all the ballyhoo,

The groom is not expected to

Receive attention, thought or care;

Yet this neglect is kind of quaint,

For, with no groom, a wedding ain't!

And it would be a dud affair,

If, in this matrimonial plan,

The groom *should* be "The Little Man Who Wasn't There!"

— BERTON BRALEY

Do Times Change?

The older generation thought nothing of getting up at six in the morning. The younger generation doesn't think much of it either.

— F. G. KERNAN

Seems Odd

Simpkins insisted on telling corny jokes at every social gathering, much to the annoyance of his wife. At one affair he regaled the assemblage with some ancient wheezes, while his wife burned.

"By the way," he said, launching another chestnut, "a funny thing once happened to my mother in New York..."

"But Henry," interrupted his wife, "I thought you said you were born in San Francisco."

—FRANCIS GERARD



"Mind telling me just who that was you drove to the station, dear?"

DIRECT FROM GERMANY

KORIUM

"BLACK FOREST" Hunting Knife

direct-to-you-from

SOLINGEN, GERMANY

The BLACK FOREST HUNTING KNIFE, made in Solingen, West Germany, of superfine Nicht Rostend (non-rusting) steel is NOW available in this country! The rugged beauty of this superb knife has already won recognition for design in industrial circles on the Continent—and its utility and value as an aid in hunting & fishing has made it a prime favorite with sportsmen all over Europe! Blade is actually sharp enough to shave with; the genuine leather scabbard is metal-tipped: this knife will stand up under the most rugged treatment! 10 inches in length. Sleek, graceful lines make it an ideal collector's item—o hunter's delight—and o dandy rec room or men's den decoration. Import supply is limited and the low 3.95 price (postpaid) means you'll have to act fast! Send 3.95 in cash, check or m.o. for prompt delivery. CODs plus fees. Your money back quickly if you're not delighted!

3.95



MAKE THIS TEST!

Try it! Prove it! Lather your face and run the keen edge of the blade over it lightly! Feel your skin! Just like you're shaving with your favorite razor.

A
Collector's
Item
as well as a
Superb
Hunting Knife

ACTUAL
SIZE
PHOTO

- Tough—Rugged—Durable!
- World famed Solingen Steel
- Handsome Den or Rec Room Wall Decoration!
- Genuine Leather Scabbard—Metal Tipped!

THORSEN'S, Dept. 158-K-80

352 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

Please RUSH me a Black Forest Hunting Knife on 5-Day Money-back home trial. If not delighted with this remarkable hunting-and-fishing aid, I will return it within 5 days for FULL REFUND.

- ☐ 3.95 enclosed. Send prepaid.
☐ Send C.O.D. plus postage

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

(Canadian orders shipped direct from Canada, duty paid. No extras! Write: Thorsen Co., Dept. 158-K-80, 45 St. James St. West, Montreal 1, P.Q.)

*What a
Pair!*

SEND 'EM TAX-FREE CHESTERFIELDS
REGULAR OR KING-SIZE

Tax-Free Chesterfields, in units of 10 or 50 cartons are available for free distribution to hospitalized veterans in U.S. Gov't. Hospitals, and to the Armed Forces in Korea.

REGULAR SIZE: 10 cartons, only \$7.86 — 50 cartons, only \$39.30.

KING SIZE: 10 cartons, only \$8.06 — 50 cartons, only \$40.30.

For convenient order blanks, write to Chesterfield, Box 21, New York, New York.

JEAN AND JOAN
THE CORBETT TWINS

CHESTERFIELD
BEST FOR YOU

